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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Weary World Asks Japan Why

Disarmament Gets an Example

League Orders Quick Report

Germany Sees Hitler Defied

Russia Declares for Peace

United States Pushes Relief

DELEGATES from 60 nations assemble at Geneva for the great Disarmament Conference. Japan bombs and burns Shanghai. China, with only a semblance of a Government, writhes under attack and probability of invasion, and appeals to the League of Nations under violated treaties. The United States and Great Britain jointly demand statements from Tokyo. Various nations stir as their interests are endangered. But standing out in the confused murmur going up from the world is this eclipsing fact: With treaties and the League providing specific peaceable instruments of settlements, Japan blasts men, women and children of a crowded city with bombs dropped indiscriminately from airplanes. How will the Disarmament Conference, meeting in the hope that it can, by degrees, outlaw arms, regard the assault on Shanghai? As an indictment of Japan? Or as an indictment of humankind?

Here is the heart of history for the week:

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS acts under Article 15, over Japan's protest, and invites the Consul-Generals of seven leading powers at Shanghai to investigate and report immediately on the cause and consequences of Japan's taking of that city, thus bringing the League proper into action.

ABYSSINIA apologizes to American Consul Southard for attack by a traffic policeman on the spot where the attack occurred.

AUSTRIA reorganizes the Cabinet, giving Chancellor Buresch less unity than he had before.

CANADA opens its first all-Canadian coast-to-coast telephone system and finds its agricultural implement industry increasing through demand.

DENMARK, SWEDEN and NORWAY felicitate the United States by radio through their Premiers and ask leadership out of world difficulties.

FRANCE extends its credit of $25,000,000 to Germany for one month, sees the reparations conference between Premier Laval and Premier MacDonald fail through, welcomes Paul Codos and Henri Robida who, in three and one-fourth days, cut 30 hours off the air record from Indo-China to Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN sees the submarine M-2 disappear with 61 men aboard, appeals to all school children to understand their part in disarmament, hears college students urge the Government to stand for a one-fourth cut in arms, leads the world in celebrating the centenary of Lewis Carroll, finds a swift and wide response to the Prince of Wales' appeal for citizens to offer themselves for social service.

GREECE discovers a painting bought by a citizen in Venice years ago for $100 to be an almost priceless Titian.

GERMANY announces that it has paid to the Allies in cash and kind $16,750,000,000, sees the Iron Fronts and Republican Action representing 10,000,000 persons take a firm stand against the pugnacious policies of the Hitler Fascists, pushes work on the 750-foot LZ-129 Zepp and prepares for eight summer trips of the Graf Zeppelin between Europe and South America.

INDIA makes first official use of women as constables in arresting and handling women offenders, receives the British Round Table Conference committees, hears Lord Irwin declare Britain has not changed the liberal Indian policy established by him.

IRAK hears the League grant it independent nationhood as soon as it gives assurances of being able to maintain its obligations.

ITALY prepares for a strong reduction stand at the Disarmament Conference, gets unemployment better in hand, and reports peace in the Tripoli desert after 20 years of fighting.

SOVIET RUSSIA initials a nonaggression pact with Poland, shows grave concern over the military operations of Japan at Harbin, reaffirms its intention of avoiding international trouble in Manchuria.

SPAIN proceeds under the Constitution with confiscation of Jesuit property and expulsion of Jesuits over their protest.

THE UNITED STATES sees the huge Reconstruction Finance Corporation secure its officers and prepare to aid business, denies any intention of inflation, finds many nations making ready to join it in the George Washington bicentennial celebration, proposes to make the ZRS-5 airship much larger than the Akron, sees the House exceed $1,000,000,000 in bills passed to help the country and carry on its official machinery, learns that 1930 figures show the nation's wealth to be $379,700,000,000, with an annual income of $71,000,000,000 and with 18,360,000 depositors having more than $10,000,000,000 in the mutual savings banks.

With a savage military outburst in the Far East just as they meet to plan against war, the nations see the issue draw into imperative focus. Unexpressed millions hope and long, in the midst of war's alarms, for a stronger call on the side of peace.

English Sovereigns Fetch 30s. Apiece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

A BRISK market for gold scrap of all kinds has sprung up here. Advertisements of buyers offering high prices appear daily in the newspapers. Sovereigns are in the lead, the price quickly rising from 25s to 30s. 6d. Dealers, however, usually inform applicants for the highest price, that there had been a fall since the advertisement was inserted.

Nevertheless there have been dealings at 30s. per sovereign both by banks and traders, and it is presumed that a number of cans of hoarded gold have been hurriedly dug up to realise their enhanced value. Advertisements have recently adopted rather more caution and purchase "at the highest price ruling."

Chile to Place Idle on Public Domain Farms

Unemployed Will Work Government Tracts on Coöperative Plan

By the United Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30—Chile hopes to solve its unemployment problem by placing the greater part of the country's 150,000 jobless on farms. President Montero and his Cabinet have decided to devote part of the many millions of acres of mountain and valley land which still remain part of the public domain to colonization enterprises.

The Government intends to divide part of the public lands in the central zone into small farms and to distribute these farms to the unemployed who are to work them cooperatively. The Government is to supply tools, seeds and the necessary material to build houses.

Partial suspension of work in the nitrate district in northern Chile in the past three years has changed this country from one with a shortage of labor to one with 150,000 men out of work. The unemployed, according to Government officials, are receiving some financial assistance, but the Government's limited financial resources will not permit continuance of this aid for many more months. By placing the jobless on farms and giving to them a definite goal to work for, it is believed that a permanent relief will be afforded.

In comparison with other Latin-American republics Chile has made little effort to colonize its agricultural lands. During the latter part of the Administration of President Ibañez, a colonization law was enacted, but it was only partially carried into effect. One hundred and forty families were brought from Germany and settled in the fertile section of Penaflor in 1929. On their arrival, the Germans found pretty bungalows built on level, cleared ground awaiting them. The Germans had been selected by the Chilean Consul at Hamburg and were required to bring only a small sum of money with them.

The majority of the families are still living at Penaflor, which is only 12 miles from Santiago. They will be required to begin paying for the land in 1933 and will have 10 years in which to complete payments.

The 1929 venture was the first real attempt made by the Government to settle foreign farmers in 80 years. Chile has been practically without immigration since 1850. Fifty years ago Señor Vincente Peres Rosales, cousin of the then President of Chile, Señor José Joaquin Peres, brought in a shipload of German immigrants. The Germans settled in southern Chile, where they and their descendants still live, having developed one of the most prosperous regions of South America.

Credit Program Work Is Outlined

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation was to all effects in actual operation today, although formal organization had not been effected, and the seventh member, Mr. Wilson McCarthy, Salt Lake City lawyer just named by President Hoover, had not been confirmed.

Members of the corporation's board, however, were holding conferences and mapping out programs in the offices of the Federal Reserve Board of the Treasury Department and applications for loans were already being considered, it is understood.

Mr. McCarthy's name was added to the completed list yesterday. He is a Democrat and fulfills the geographical requirements by coming from the West. He is a lawyer with considerable business and banking interests in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah, is his sponsor. He received an LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1913 and has served as district attorney in his State, district judge, and as senator in the state body. He was a delegate to the Democratic Houston convention. He is a director of local banks, and attorney for individuals, corporations and counties in the West.

HEAVIER ESTATE AND INHERITANCE TAXES EXPECTED

Some Think They May Be Doubled—Gift Levy Also Looked For

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Estate and inheritance taxes may be doubled and will almost certainly be considerably increased under the new tax law now being framed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. In addition it is thought likely a gift tax will be enacted at the same rates determined for the estate tax.

Although the committee has not taken any action on specific rates in the new program, and leading members declined to predict the probable inheritance tax rates, a survey of their private views today indicated a general trend toward a substantial increase in these taxes.

Those familiar with the tax situation consider it quite possible that the 1924 inheritance rates will be readopted. Under this act the rates were graduated up to a maximum of 40 per cent on income above $100,000. The present maximum rate is 20 per cent.

The Treasury Department has recommended an increase to 25 per cent to the committee, but members incline to the belief this is not sufficient during the present emergency. It is almost assured that the committee will go higher than the Treasury recommendation and rates varying from a 30 per cent to a 40 per cent maximum are being favored.

Republican members have already indicated their willingness to depart from several features of the Treasury program and apparently are also disposed to go along with their Democratic colleagues in respect to a higher estate tax rate than has received the approval of the Treasury.

Further developments in the tax situation today were protests from both Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and from the people's lobby against any move to reduce exemptions to the income tax in order to make small incomes taxable. The statement from Mr. Green read in part as follows:

"We do not believe there should be any reduction in exemptions or increases in the lower brackets. We do not see how anyone can honestly recommend any specific item of taxation that will add to the burden now borne by the masses as a result of unemployment."

Starfish Invade Home of Scallop; Threaten Oyster

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — The United States Bureau of Fisheries has extended a helping hand to the scallop and oyster industry at Buzzards Bay, Mass., where starfish have invaded approximately 50 square miles of beds and are threatening a $200,000 industry.

This is the first time in 10 years that the starfish have invaded the Buzzards Bay region. Miss Louise Palmer, assistant biologist of the bureau, who was sent to Massachusetts at the request of the industry to make a study of conditions, reports them serious. About 4000 bushels of starfish were dredged in three days from two square miles of the district.

The $1000 that Onset, Mass., has appropriated to be used as "bounty money" at the rate of 25 cents a bushel for starfish taken from the industrial area of the bay will not go far toward cleaning out the beds if the starfish are as plentiful in the full 50 square miles as they were in the space already dredged, Dr. Paul S. Galtsoff, in charge of shell fish investigation for the bureau, points out.

Miss Palmer will conduct an exhaustive investigation at Woods Hole, Mass., as to the best method of ridding the area of starfish through control of propagation. The problem of the Buzzards Bay scallop and oyster fishermen will not be entirely solved with the dredging of the present crop of starfish, Miss Palmer's report indicated. The unusually warm weather has apparently stimulated the development of a large number of starfish eggs, she said. It is hoped that the work at Woods Hole will develop some means of preventing the coming generation of Buzzards Bay starfish from reaching maturity.

STUDENTS TO LOSE RADIOS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Jan. 30—Changes in regulations which will cut down the number of students admitted to maritime universities and at the same time raise the standards of provincial high schools were recommended at a meeting in Halifax today of the central advisory committee of the Carnegie Corporation.

"The meeting also recommended that no radio sets be allowed in the rooms of students in college dormitories. A resolution was passed that no additional libraries should be assisted hereafter.

MEXICO GETS NEW CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Ministry of Agriculture has imported seed of various varieties of corn for the purpose of introducing them to Mexico, and has issued circulars offering to distribute the seed to farmers.

Reich Sets Payments and Loss Due to War at $16,750,000,000

Government Lays Lack of Capital to Drain of Reparations—Data Intended to Refute French Assertions of Trade Rivalry

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 30—Germany has made payments in cash and kind to the Allies and property surrendered to the amount of 67,673,000,000 marks, about $16,750,000,000, as a result of the armistice, disarmament, reparations and the Treaty of Versailles, according to figures published by the Government yesterday.

The account is divided into two sections, first comprising all payments and losses to Aug. 31, 1924 when the Dawes agreement came into effect; the second dealing with the ensuing period to June 30, 1931, when the Hoover moratorium commenced.

The Reich Government declares the Reparations Commission did not book the full value of losses inflicted on German property. According to the German estimate the total paid as reparations, including coal, coke, dyestuffs, cattle, surrended merchant ships, etc., is 42,687,000,000 marks, whereas the Reparations Commission figures only 8,067,000,000.

The commission, the Government points out, credited nothing for surrendered warships, which Germany values at 1,358,000,000 marks. Government property handed over is valued at 9,670,000,000, compared with the commission's figure of 2,-268,000,000. Payments enforced during the Ruhr occupation were, according to the German valuation, 1,-370,000,000 marks, and to the Reparations Commission 27,000,000.

Altogether in the first period the Reparations Commission booked 8,067,000,000 marks compared with Germany's estimate of 42,057,000,000. The second section contains Dawes payments amounting to 7,993,000,000 marks, and Young payments in addition to special American and Belgian payments of 3,103,000,000 marks.

Finally the German Government enumerates indirect payments such as cost of the Rhineland occupation, estimated at 2,000,000,000 marks. The value of ceded territories and lost colonies is not included. All these losses are primarily responsible for Germany's present lack of capital, the Government declares in a memorandum accompanying the statement.

It has published this material with a view to counteracting the French assertion that owing to a lower interior debt Germany would become a dangerous competitor on the world market if it were released from the burden of reparations.

SUPPORT URGED FOR CURLEY PLAN TO CUT BUDGET

Chamber and Real Estate Exchange Committee Indorse Movement

Increased local taxation would be indefensible and drastic economies are necessary "if the heavy burden of taxation is not to continue to be one of the most serious obstacles to the return of prosperity."

Thus does the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange outline the question of municipal taxation in expressing satisfaction at Mayor Curley's declaration to reduce the 1931 budget below the 1931 figures for Boston, and to keep 1932 expenditures down to minimum requirements.

Urging "every thinking citizen to support the Mayor," to the extent that he adopts a firm policy in retrenchment and to the degree that he resists all political pressure "to make unnecessary expenditures," the committee praises the intention of the city of Boston administration to reduce expenses.

"The present financial situation requires that the city of Boston, along with the other cities of the Commonwealth, adopt a policy of the most drastic economy so far as is consistent with proper municipal service," points out the committee, in stating that "opinions will differ as to the application of a retrenchment policy to specific items of expense.

"There is no question that community income has suffered a severe shrinkage. An increase in the burden of local taxation would be indefensible. Income from taxes collected by the State, like the income tax, the corporation tax, and the bank tax, will certainly decline during the coming year. Unless the burden of local expenditures is reduced, local taxes must increase.

"Even to sustain the burden is a form of increase, when the decline in cost of living is considered. To avoid such an increase, every non-essential expenditure should be postponed or abandoned, and the essential municipal services should be performed with the utmost economy."

Russia Concerned At Japan's Action

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 30—Neither the movement of Japanese troops at Harbin nor the manner in which this operation was carried out gives any cause for satisfaction here. Japanese activities within the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway have always aroused natural disquietude.

It was announced here last night that an exchange of views regarding the latest Manchurian developments occurred yesterday between the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Koki Hirota, and the assistant Foreign Commissar, Mr. L. M. Karakhan. Mr. Hirota gave assurances that Japan merely desires to protect its citizens at Harbin, and does not intend to injure the interests of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mr. Hirota promised that Japan would pay for transportation of its troops over the southern section of the railroad. Mr. Karakhan observed that the Japanese troops boarded trains 12 hours before asking permission. The Soviet assistant minister of the railroad, Mr. Kubarev, suggested that such conduct is liable to misunderstandings, but he had received instructions not to oppose transportation of the Japanese troops over the railroad, provided the Chinese authorities jointly responsible for the management of the railroad agreed, and no harm was inflicted to the interests of the railroad.

WAR RESISTERS ASK FULL SWEEP IN DISARMAMENT

British Students' Union Favors All-Round Cut of 25 Per Cent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, left London today to attend the Geneva Disarmament Conference at Geneva. It is expected that Mr. Thomas will be the only British representative at the opening session Feb. 2.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will be attending the opening of Parliament, where an important statement on tariff policy is due the following Thursday. Consequently he does not expect to be able to get to Geneva until Feb. 9. No date has yet been fixed for the other delegates to leave London.

Meanwhile Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Labor administration of 1924, has been elected chairman of the "War Resisters International," movement established to prevent war by personal mass refusal to participate in it. The movement has branches in 25 countries. It stands for total disarmament by example and is to have a special representative and offices at Geneva during the Disarmament Conference.

Presentation at Geneva

The National Union of Students, comprising university students of both sexes throughout Britain, has prepared a resolution in favor of "all round reduction of armaments by one-quarter" which is to be presented to the British delegates and the chairman of the Geneva conference. The resolution runs as follows:

"We the undersigned, representative of all types of undergraduate opinion in the universities of Britain, assured of the necessity of fulfilling treaty obligations to disarm and of the waste and danger of maintaining armaments at the present level; considering that past controversy upon the question of method is of small importance compared with the need to secure agreement upon genuine drastic reduction, whatever be the technical means of limitation adopted by the world Disarmament Conference; convinced that nothing less than all-round reduction of armaments by one-quarter can restore public confidence in the efficacy of peaceful settlement and in the good faith of governments; respectfully urge His Majesty's Government to make known without delay the readiness of Britain to accept reduction upon that scale as the objective of the conference of February, 1932."

Text of Declaration

Sponsors of this resolution have received the following striking declaration of support from the central organization committee of various German student political societies supporting the policy of international coöperation through the League of Nations.

"Arising from the knowledge that the younger generation of Britain is making a penetrating appeal in support of the Disarmament Conference, the central committee now also lends its active coöperation for the successful issue of the conference. We find ourselves united with the student body of Britain in the conviction that only by substantial reduction of armaments can lasting foundations of international peace and real confidence among nations be laid.

"A state of affairs in which certain nations have been forcibly disarmed below the level of national security is now found intolerable and must be removed. . . . The student body of Germany prefers that a just distribution and apportionment of armaments should be reached by the process of general disarmament rather than by steps toward rearmament by those states which are already limited in this respect. It is for these reasons the central committee lends its hearty support to the appeal made by students of Britain."

LULL IN SHANGHAI FIGHTING; CHINESE STIFFEN DEFENSE; BRITAIN ACTS WITH AMERICA

Washington and London Hope to Localize Main Trouble

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT SPREADS

Tokyo's Trade Needs Likely to Put Curb on Military Aims

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Great Britain's decision to coöperate with the United States has strengthened the State Department's determination to localize the Shanghai phase of the Sino-Japanese clash.

Sanguinary developments in Shanghai are represented as shocking even those British organs which have hitherto looked sympathetically on Japanese activity in China as a "police job."

As reports came in of the Japanese bombing and occupation of the native part of Shanghai, additional American destroyers were dispatched to the trouble area by the Navy Department.

The State Department is awaiting details of reported damage to American property in the International Settlement, including the American Southern Methodist Mission. A question once more prominent before American officials here is whether the military elements of the Japanese state are not dictating as well as executing, the destructive punitive measures against China, urged on by the growing havoc to Japanese commercial life through the Chinese boycott. The economic effectiveness of this boycott is admitted on all sides, including the Japanese, who made the suppression of the so-called National Salvation Society, leader of the boycott in Shanghai, one of their original demands.

The result on the boycott of Japanese bombing and burning in the native quarter is considered problematical here. Public opinion does not exist in China as it does in occidental nations, and it is held in some quarters that without the leadership of the suppressed anti-Japanese societies, the economic retaliation against the Japanese may disappear. Other observers, however,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

British Premier Calls on Powers To Sheath Swords

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—Diversion direct to Shanghai of the League of Nations international commission which was to have started for Manchuria next week under Lord Lytton by the roundabout route of Tokyo and Nanking is suggested today by British circles, where the Sino-Japanese clash is watched with especial anxiety in consequence of its repercussions upon the Lancashire cotton trade.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Durham yesterday referred to the Shanghai happenings as "deplorable." The Prime Minister added: "For the moment I assign no blame. I take no side but I believe I carry the nation and every sane man with me when I say that the experience is very disappointing in view of the efforts by the great governments of the world to establish peace.

"We have all signed the Kellogg pact; we all belong to the League of Nations. The essential condition of belonging to the League is surely that we are determined to solve difficulties by negotiation and conciliation and not by swift resort to armed force. That is contrary to the practice of members of the League.

"Quite apart from the details of diplomacy and methods of handling, I express without reserve the moral and rational regret of everybody that such events should happen, and I appeal to everyone concerned to sheath their swords and allow common sense and reason to square up their differences."

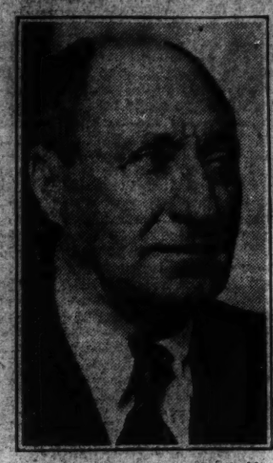
U. S. Battle Force Going to Hawaii

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—The United States battle force will pull anchor here shortly after midnight Sunday for a cruise to Hawaii "fully equipped for any contingency," according to Admiral Richard H. Leigh, the commander.

Admiral Leigh stated, however, that no changes in the cruise of the battle force of 56 vessels nor of the subsequent maneuvers of the entire United States fleet, are expected as a result of the situation at Shanghai. During the past week, nine dreadnaughts and two aircraft carriers of the battle force, aside from scores of auxiliary craft, have loaded food supplies valued at more than $1,-000,000 and sufficient to last the squadron a year in emergency.

"Plans for the 1932 maneuvers were laid out more than two years ago, so that the present Oriental situation has absolutely nothing to do with our operations," Admiral Leigh said.

In Charge of American Interests at Shanghai



Wide World

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM

United States Consul-General.

Nations Ready To Coöperate In League Plan

Will Decide by Majority Vote After Inquiry at Shanghai

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 30 — The chief League powers, together with the United States, were invited to begin today an investigation of events at Shanghai, the results of which will be instantly forwarded to the Council for action under Article 15.

This morning Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, announced the formation of a commission consisting of all members of the Council who have official representatives at Shanghai, while simultaneously he has communicated with Washington to obtain American coöperation.

Already Britain, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Norway have announced their ability to coöperate and France's acceptance is momentarily expected. This commission will go fully into the causes and consequences of events at Shanghai. The Council will then be able to decide by majority vote what action is necessary in an attempt to preserve peace in Asia.

Meanwhile, Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegate, in a protracted session of the Council this morning, sought by every means to prevent League action under Article 15 of the Covenant. His juridical objections which yesterday were easily upset by Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, who is acting as president, using the arguments drafted by Mr. Mineichiro Adachi, of Japan, the great jurist, now president of the World Court, were raised again today. Mr. Sato persisted in denying the Council's right to use the League's own Covenant.

Viscount Cecil of Britain, Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch of Jugoslavia and Señor Luis de Zulueta, Spanish Foreign Minister, were forced to argue sharply against Mr. Sato in the debate, which in the end left Japan still intransigent, though opposed by every authority.

Japan's objections cannot, however, prevent the Shanghai investigation going rapidly forward. Consul-generals from seven leading powers—if Washington participates—are instructed to complete with the utmost speed a full survey of the disordered events.

The atmosphere and energy with which the Council is now working are in notable contrast with its methods of the previous sessions. The transfer of the dispute to Article 15 gives great liberty to the secretary-general.

Thus for the first time what is appropriately called the League itself, as distinguished from the mouthpieces of the great powers which constitute the Council, swings into action.

Naturally the Council will again become dominant when Sir Eric's investigating rôle terminates, but it is confidently hoped that the facts discovered at Shanghai will so convincingly prove the rights and wrongs both for China and Japan that the Council's duty will be inescapable.

Today when rumors that China was about to declare war on Japan arrived at Geneva, the Chinese delegation expressed disbelief, considering that its Government would only sever diplomatic relations.

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CANTONESE TROOPS PUSH RESISTANCE

Japanese Attack Said to Have Failed to Reach Expectations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30—Japan has utilized its fullest resources for the complete occupation of the native quarter of Chapei, but has been unable to break down the resistance of the Chinese troops, who continue to hold the Shanghai North Station despite seven hours of bombing by Japanese seaplanes and intensive attacks by the Japanese forces.

A lull followed peace negotiations lasting the whole day and ends a serious situation threatening a large section of the Foreign Settlement. The fighting was close to the northern boundary and large-scale bombing by seaplanes wrecked the station buildings, badly damaged the neighborhood and caused great losses to the Chinese holding the station. Four big fires in the Chapei district destroyed the biggest Chinese printing and publishing house and other buildings, which were bombed on the Japanese declaration that they housed troops and snipers.

Several bombs were dropped on the French concession, inflicting little damage but adding to the general feeling of insecurity.

Stouter Resistance

Occasional firing continued in the Chapei area during the night. Shanghai had never experienced such a day of warfare, for seaplanes carried out a systematic bombing of the Chinese position all day, dropping a large number of bombs completely destroying the main building of the station, which went up in flames after a direct hit by a heavy bomb.

Despite their losses, the Chinese resistance continued, but during the afternoon firing relaxed, leading to the belief that the Japanese had miscalculated the strength of the Chinese resistance, which upset their plans, compelling abandonment of offensive measures.

Toward evening, the Chinese withdrew to advanced positions in the station compound, concentrating behind the charred ruins of the main building after an armored train which greatly troubled the Japanese steamed out of the station, northward.

Grave Situation

Japanese action has not yet achieved half the expectations and reinforcements appear to be necessary, but Friday's developments are bringing about a far more serious situation for there is a growing revulsion of feeling against Japan in going to such extreme measures as to bomb a thickly populated district like Chapei, with the possibility of involving the foreign settlement, the neutrality of which was supposed to be assured.

In addition to the big loss of property, the bombing has completely driven out 200,000 or 300,000 people from the district, and the action is tending to alienate the opinion of those who formerly were inclined to agree to the justification of the action in Manchuria.

A volume of protest has been raised against Japan for using the settlement as a basis of operations. The consular officials are protesting to Japan. The defense activities of the Chinese troops, who are Cantonese belonging to Gen. Chen Ming-shu's Nineteenth Army, are arousing military enthusiasm similar to that of Gen. Ma Chan-shan's stand at Tsitsihar, and have resulted in Nanking dispatching reinforcements, which will arrive tomorrow.

A stronger form of protest is developing from the decision of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and banks to declare a general strike of protest against the Japanese action in occupying Chapei after the Chinese acceptance of Japan's demands which was considered a breach of faith. Hundreds of banks, business houses and shops closed down; all financial and mercantile business was suspended, and in the prevailing state of feeling there is likely to be a general labor strike, which, based on the experience of 1925, is likely to be a costly method of registering disapproval and attracting world sympathy.

The only hope lies in the possibility that the effectiveness of the truce might lay the basis of negotiations and settle the dispute through the influence of the Shanghai consuls. But Japan's action has raised tremendous suspicions as to its real intentions.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FACE CUT IN RATES

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mr. Jay Morrison, president of the savings division of the American Bankers' Association, said yesterday public utility rates throughout the country face a probable 20 per cent reduction on the basis of revaluation at present reproduction costs. He spoke at the annual meeting of the savings division.

He said that reproduction cost, as compared with actual cost, as a basis for rate making was advocated in the "1920's" during a period of falling prices by radical elements, and that when prices began to go up the theory was adopted by the utility men.

DRY CRUSADERS ORGANIZE UNITS ACROSS NATION

Visit to Chicago Marks Halfway Point in Strategic Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—The halfway point reached in their ambitious swing around the country, the campaigners of the Allied Forces for Prohibition are in Chicago for a two-day program ending today. They have been "on the road" since September and have reached 130 "strategic centers" from coast to coast, they reported.

"We have enlisted great elements of new strength for prohibition," said Miss Norma O. Brown, secretary of the Allied Forces, addressing a women's luncheon which opened the session here yesterday. Members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and other women's organizations acted as sponsors of the luncheon.

In the 130 cities visited the Allied Campaigners have started local groups known as Allied Citizens who are to keep the communities organized to give a voice to the sentiment for prohibition enforcement. By next June, when the two political conventions meet, a united army of hundreds of such units will be mobilized to let the political leaders know the strength of the dry vote, Miss Brown told the Chicago women.

By going out from the city in which the conference is held and addressing groups in other towns, the Allied Campaigners are reaching many more groups than were originally scheduled, Miss Brown said. Each of the five campaigners has kept to the schedule of giving two or more talks a day and except for the Christmas holidays they have spoken every day since they "took the stump" for prohibition Sept. 8, Miss Brown said.

An experienced speaker, this young woman who was ordained as a minister and then home 10 years ago began to speak for temperance, appeared to be only gaining in enthusiasm with her days on the tour. She has led the women's meetings of the Allied Campaigners and reported fine support wherever she has gone.

Miss Brown told of an experience in Arkansas. Five men in the rough clothes of laborers sat in the audience. She was glad to notice them there as she spoke, because, she observed, "if we are to bring this cause to victory we must reach the vast army of workers on whose backs our economic system rests."

It was not until the meeting was over that she heard their story. They were mountaineers who had somehow heard of the meting. Four of them had walked 10 miles to the home of the fifth who had an automobile which brought them all 30 miles to the meeting. They asked for printed matter to use so that they could go back and organize their communities.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Dance, Saturday Evening Club, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Eine Freundin So Goldig Wie Du," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Synagogue, Church, Ethical Society," by Mr. Alfred W. Martin, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11; illustrated lecture, "New Mexico, Its Indians and Its Flowers," by Miss Emma F. Estabrook, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

Charity Concert, benefit Community Welfare Fund, auspices Medford Post, American Legion, Riverside Theater, 8.

Ford Hall Forum: Lecture, "How a Liberal Might Cooperate With Capitalist Industry," by Sir Norman Angell, M. P.; concert by Miss Maurene Palmer, contralto, and Miss Marietta Canan, pianist; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Forum in Salem: Readings by Mr. Arthur Guiterman, poet, auspices Five Churches, Universalist Church, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Concert by Mendelssohn Singers, Mr. J. Fritz Harts, director, 3:30; musical lecture, "Songs and Legends of the Hebrides," by Miss Clara Silas Davis, accompanied by Miss Frances Murray, 4; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Old South Forum: Lecture, "Communism, Fascism and Freedom," by Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor; musical program; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Street, 3:15.

Meeting, Community Church, speaking and musical program, Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, 10:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Showing of motion picture on Russia, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

EVENTS MONDAY

Lowell Institute: Last in current lecture series on "La France dans la Vie et l'Oeuvre de Goethe," by M. Fernand Baldensperger, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Harvard University: Lecture in German, "17ten Jarhundert: Zeitalter des Barock," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4.

Junior League: Lecture, "Behind the Typewriter," by Mrs. Margaret Ayer Barnes, author of "Years of Grace," League Headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, 3.

Afternoon and evening entertainment and dance, auspices Lieut. A. Vernon Macauley Post, American Legion; motion pictures, 4; Hotel Statler.

Annual meeting, Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Pilgrim Hall, Tremont Temple, 11.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, Inc.: Address, "A Colonial Romance," by Col. Frederick G. Bauer, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Meeting, Universalist ministers; talk, "International Peace and the Geneva Disarmament Conference," by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10.45.

New England Women's Club: Meeting and talk, "The Disarmament Conference," by Mrs. A. J. George, auspices Current History Committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, membership committee, Exchange Rooms, 12.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Girl Scout committee, home of Mrs. L. M. Sanderson, 16 Hastings Street, 2:30. Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. Guy W. Mitchell, 26 Montclair Avenue, Roslindale, 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Table in Lobby, Women's Division United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign, all day.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, Harper Method Shops, Inc., morning and noon. Meeting and tea, League of American Pen Women, afternoon.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Ignaz Jan Paderewski.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Pearl Bates Morton, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

First Week of Opera

Monday, Feb. 1—Puccini's "Tosca" with Mme. Claudia Muzio; Messrs. Charles Hackett, Vanni-Marcoux, Salvatore Baccaloni. Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

Tuesday—Bizet's "Carmen" with Mmes. Conchita Supervia (début), Leola Turner (début), Thelma Votipka, Louise Bernhardt (début); Messrs. Antonio Cortis, John Charles Thomas, Desire Defrere, Octave Dua, Edouard Cotreuil. Conductor, Emil Cooper.

Wednesday afternoon—Wagner's "Lohengrin" with Mmes. Lotte Lehman (début), Maria Olszewska; Messrs. René Maison, Hans Hermann Nissen (début), Alexander Kipnis. Conductor, Egon Pollak.

Wednesday evening—Puccini's "Madam Butterfly" with Mmes. Rosetta Pampanini (début), Helen Ornstein, Leslie Barthardt; Messrs. Charles Hackett, Victor Damiani (début), Salvatore Baccaloni, Octave Dua. Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

Thursday—Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Claudia Muzio, Cyrena Van Gordon, Maria Buddy (début); Messrs. Charles Marshall, Cesare Formichi, Chase Baromeo, Virgilio Lazzari. Conductor Roberto Moranzoni.

Friday (7:45 p. m.)—Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" with Mmes. Lotte Lehmann, Sonia Sharnova; Messrs. René Maison, Hans Hermann Nissen, Alexander Kipnis, Eduard Habich, Oscar Colcaire, Robert Ringling. Conductor, Egon Pollak.

Saturday afternoon—Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila," with Mme. Cyrena Van Gordon; Messrs. Charles Marshall, Cesare Formichi, Sergio Benoni (début), Chase Baromeo. Conductor, Emil Cooper.

Saturday evening—Verdi's "Rigoletto," with Mmes. Margherita Salvi, Louise Bernhardt, Coe Glade; Messrs. Antonio Cortis, Victor Damiani, Virgilio Lazzari, Sergio Benoni. Conductor, Frank St. Leger.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Rose collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Book Illustrations of the Fifteenth Century; loan exhibition of most important examples from all the great centers of book illustration. Through Feb. 29. Twenty Drawings of Old Boston, by Lester G. Hornby. Through Feb. 1, Mayan Objects, new acquisitions. Seventeenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe. Through Jan. 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through Jan. 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school. Jan. 18 to 30.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Scherver Studios, 865 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by C. Scott White. Through Feb. 2. European sketches by Kay Petersen. Through Feb. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair and much colder; fresh west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

Maine: Generally fair and colder except probably light rain or snow in extreme east portions tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and much colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair and much colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, strong over south portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	54	Montreal	38	38
Bismarck	-18	-6	Nantucket	52	53
Boston	41	42	New Orleans	48	80
Buffalo	34	34	New York	54	56
Calgary	-32	-12	Norfolk, Va.	60	68
Charleston	68	76	North Platte	-4	13
Chicago	4	48	Philadelphia	56	62
Cincinnati	34	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	30	54
Denver	8	24	Pittsburgh	32	42
Eastport, Me.	34	34	Portland, Me.	34	34
Hatteras	70	70	Raleigh	64	70
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	14	38
7p.m. Jan. 29	72		St. Paul	-14	16
Helena, Mont.	-8	2	Salt Lake City	28	28
Huron, S. D.	-16	-8	San Francisco	50	52
Jacksonville	66	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	16	18
Kansas City	4	20	Seattle	32	36
Key West	76	80	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	44	58	Washington	50	60
Memphis	36	64	Wichita, Kan.	8	30
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston	-22	-6

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 30. B—Maximum Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:30 p. m., Sunday 5:05 a. m. Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Katherine Rouk, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Van Aken Rouk, Watertown, N. Y.
Emma F. Kemp, Chicago, Ill.
Mabel D. Albrecht, Jackson, Neb.
Amelia Taft, Gorham, Maine.
Mrs. C. F. Martin, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
C. F. Martin, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. E. F. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Walter A. Stiles, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Edna F. Stevens, Portland, Maine.
Mary K. Grant, Halifax, N. S.
Mrs. R. E. Reed, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Beatrice M. Brown, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Philip S. Walton, Sea Bright, N. J.

CITY WORKERS AID TAX FUND

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—Department heads and clerks employed by the city yesterday voluntarily contributed 5 per cent of their salaries for the next five months, to be applied to 1932 tax funds.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies: 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Handwriting on the Wall

Plan to Localize Fight in Orient

(Continued from Page 1)

declare that the Japanese have adopted the very methods most likely to spread the boycott.

An extension of the boycott by Chinese merchants now in the United States has already been noted; and there are evidences that an effort will be made in certain quarters to align American consumers with the move. Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah has commented on the proposal. Whatever the result, it is agreed here that Japan is in an extremely vulnerable position for economic retaliation, and that even while its bombs explode in Shanghai, a less spectacular but equally effective weapon may be brought against it in the commercial field.

Japan, more than other great nations, is dependent on foreign trade, primarily on imports of raw cotton and wool for manufacture, and exports of silk goods. China, already boycotting Japan, is the chief market of the latter's cotton goods; while the United States, now with Great Britan most seriously concerned in the Shanghai dispute, takes more than a third of all Japan's exports, of which 85 per cent are raw silk.

The Japanese financial position is shaky, and the country has recently been forced off the gold standard by adverse economic developments, including the powerful effect of the Chinese boycott.

The effect of a simple decision by the women of the United States to buy no more Japanese silk, it is pointed out in informed quarters here, might be taken quite without the cognizance of the administration, and would do more than a fleet of warships to bring the Japanese to terms considered reasonable.

"From the standpoint of Japan, the maintenance, if not the expansion, of raw-silk exports to the United States is of vital significance," declared Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, in a recent detailed study of contemporary Japanese conditions.

"Since 97 per cent of Japan's raw-silk exports go to the United States, and since raw silk accounts for 36 per cent of all Japanese exports to the world as a whole, it is evident that Japan's economic life depends in a very fundamental sense upon the perpetuation of the silk trade," Dr. Moulton wrote. "Peace between the two countries is thus of vital importance. For the United States, a war would mean very severe depression in certain basic industries; for Japan it would spell economic disaster."

Great Britain's importance in the picture lies immediately in the fact that it removes the United States from the charge of taking an isolated anti-Japanese stand for selfish motives. Though the Shanghai clash is not expected here to bring extreme measures, it is agreed that if anything of the sort developed the assistance of Great Britain would be invaluable. It would mean for example that if the supplies of American cotton were closed to Japan, the equally rich supplies of India would also be barred.

A dispatch received in the Navy Department from Admiral M. M. Taylor, commander-in-chief United States Asiatic fleet, last night, stated that Rear Admiral Y. S. William, U. S. N., commander of the Yangtse patrol, had requested additional destroyers along the Yangtse and in accordance with the request, four destroyers were being sent to Yangtse ports.

Scenes of Disorder In Shanghai as Troops Search for Snipers

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30 (AP)—Hundreds of Japanese marines and reservists swarmed through Shanghai tonight. Every man of them carried a pistol in his hand, his finger on the trigger. They swarmed through the streets on foot and in automobiles, dashing through the winding alleys, searching in every corner for Chinese.

Japanese marines on motorcycles with sidecars swept the streets with machine-gun fire and there were gangs of Japanese civilians armed with clubs and baseball bats.

This menacing mob, mixed with thousands of Chinese refugees, all headed toward quieter sections.

By their own statement the Japanese were looking for snipers and other Chinese whose actions were questionable, but it was not apparent by what standards they judged those actions.

Time after time small groups of Japanese were seen hustling through the traffic with a lone Chinese captive, or perhaps two or three, hurrying them no one knew where.

In many cases the Japanese burst into shops, dwellings, buildings of any kind. Frequently they got in by breaking down the doors and usually they beat the unfortunate Chinese they found. Frequently they killed them.

All Shops Closed

As this wave of lawlessness swept over the Chinese business district, all the shops were closed up and planks were nailed across the shop fronts. There were no lights inside, and from the front the places looked deserted. Behind each one were dozens of hiding Chinese.

The Japanese circulated reports that Chinese snipers were picking off Japanese residents in the quarter and that it was imperative to rout them. If that was their purpose the job appeared to be done under no central authority, but by individuals and gangs who were a law unto themselves.

One such gang, each member with a pistol bare in his hand, tried to break into St. Luke's Hospital, operated by the American Episcopal Mission. They said snipers were in the building, but hospital officials held them off and finally they left without getting in.

Chapel Aflame

This wild disorder swept the few municipal policemen to the sidelines, but now and then one could be seen half hidden in a doorway, looking on helplessly.

Chapel itself was rapidly becoming unfit even for battle. It was a furnace with great columns of smoke rising from the ruins of the ramshackle Chinese houses. As darkness fell the flames engulfed still more buildings and the sky was lurid for miles around.

Refugees struggling into the settlement said at least 1000 buildings already had been destroyed and the fire was still spreading unchecked.

Since a bomb from a Japanese plane started the first blaze 40 hours before, efforts to check its advance had been impossible and the district tonight was a serious threat to all of Shanghai.

Those who reside along the border of the settlement were evacuating their homes and taking refuge at points further removed from Chapel.

Authorities of the International Settlement lodged a protest with the United States Consul-General, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, today, in which they charged the Japanese naval officials with violating the neutrality of the International Settlement "continuously."

The settlement authorities charged that the Japanese were using the settlement as a base for their operations against the Chinese. They were understood to be planning to carry their appeal to the world powers through Mr. Cunningham, asking that measures be taken to evict the Japanese naval officials from the settlement, and to uphold its neutrality.

They charged that the Japanese naval patrols within the settlement had actively opposed the municipal police in the discharge of their duties.

The appeal to the powers was to be directed especially to Great Britain and the United States.

London Awaits Reply From Paris and Rome On Joint Action Plan

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—The Japanese undertaking to respect the International Settlement at Shanghai is regarded in official circles here as satisfactory. At the same time it is difficult to see how the promise can be carried out. It is pointed out, for instance, that the International Settlement and Chapel, where the fighting is going on, are as closely knit as Manhattan and the Bronx, or London and Westminster.

Apart from a difference in the quality of the roads there is no telling when one leaves the settlement and enters Chapel. Indeed, according to best information available here, the Japanese used the settlement as a jumping-off ground for their operations.

In 1927, when an attack was expected by the Chinese Nationalists on the International Settlement, the defense of the sector adjacent to Chapei was allotted to the Japanese. Recently Japanese ships have been moored alongside this sector, and it is from thence, so it is said here, that operations were begun.

The Japanese apparently still claim the right to defend this portion of the settlement. No reply has yet been received from France and Italy as to whether they will associate themselves with the Anglo-American démarche to Tokyo. Indications are, however, that France at any rate is unwilling to do so.

On the other hand it is pointed out here that France has agreed to the League proposal that a committee of inquiry, composed of member states with representatives actually in Shanghai, should immediately investigate the situation.

It is understood that there are 13 such states. While the assurance of Mr. Naotake Sato, the Japanese delegate at Geneva, that the Japanese have no designs against the territorial integrity and the political importance of China is welcomed, it is felt that more concrete evidence is necessary than has been forthcoming in the past few months in Manchuria and this week in Shanghai.

The British would particularly like to know to what extent the Japanese military authorities are under complete control of the Japanese Government. If they are, it is believed that the situation will soon grow less tense. If they are not, it is felt that there is a possibility of a still more serious crisis developing.

Chiang Leaves Nanking For Unknown Destination

NANKING, Jan. 30 (AP)—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and several members of the Government left Nanking today for an unrevealed destination, but it was believed they had gone to Shanghai.

Those who accompanied Marshal Chiang when he left the capital were Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who was appointed chairman of the executive Yuan (council) two days ago, and Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National Government.

Nanking now is under the command of Gen. Ku Chu-tung, head of the National Guard; Mr. Mo Ting-ching, Minister of War, and Mr. Chen Ming-shu, Minister of Communications.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, former President of China, sent a telegram to the military commanders throughout the country today urging that preparations be taken to defend China and "to fight for her national existence."

American consular authorities here at 7 o'clock tonight ordered all American citizens to be ready to evacuate the city within two hours.

Truck Drivers Sign Safety Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30—Enrollment of 60,000 Connecticut owners and operators of commercial motor vehicles in the 1932 safety program of the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles, said to be the most extensive plan of its kind ever attempted, is now under way. The Connecticut State Police Department will cooperate with the motor vehicle inspectors by making a highway check of the operation of these vehicles.

An important extension of the survey has also been promised by Mr. Anthony Sunderland, state police commissioner, who has instructed his men to distribute a booklet containing an explanation of the project among out-of-state drivers. This manual, the general distribution of which to Connecticut drivers is also going forward, contains a statement of what is expected of drivers operating in Connecticut.

The manual contains a pledge which owners and operators of commercial motor vehicles are asked to sign and return to the Motor Vehicle Department. The signer agrees to follow the manual's recommendations, with such other directions and precepts "as seem worthy, and to cooperate closely with the state to help manage traffic through better driving and to make automobile operation less hazardous."

Entertainments

Holmes in Italy

For the penultimate subject of his course of traveltalks at Symphony Hall, Mr. Burton Holmes chose last evening to make a little symphony on Italian themes. He presented Italy, beauty side up, from the Alps to Sicily, and by not lingering over-long in any one place, conveyed an impression of its entirety.

The résumé of Italia included much that has been made familiar by song and legend, picture, newsreel and tourisme. The burnish remains untarnished by familiarity, except for Venice, whose down-at-heel grandeur should certainly be surveyed under the softening low-lighting system of sunset or moon glow, as Mr. Holmes suggested. The thrice-told tale of Florence never palls. Views of this most precious of Italian cities, with its wealth of literary and artistic associations, enkindle that companionable stir one feels in greeting an old, beloved friend. Rome and the Vatican; Naples with its lurking monster, Vesuvius; Amalfi; Verona, Padua, the cities that Shakespeare made famous; the theatrical loveliness of the Italian lakes; the quiet hill towns and valley villages—all these renowned spectacles and others, many more than can be catalogued in a brief review, whet the appetite or nourish memory.

Of special interest were the natural color slides, made by the Uvachrom process, of the Vatican Museum and Sistine Chapel interiors, a step toward greater photographic fulfillment without yet reaching adequate portrayal. Mr. Holmes's own motion pictures of the Italian front in 1918 were also of uncommon appeal.

The final pictorial journey of the series, to Paris and the Colonial Exposition, will take place on Friday evening and Saturday matinee, Feb. 5 and 6. M. L.

Boston Fund Goes To $1,060,513 But Lags Behind Quota

With the million-dollar mark passed, the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign today entered the second half of the 10-day period allotted to raise $2,000,000 fund. Yesterday's contributions, amounting to $150,896.69, raised the total to $1,060,513.

As this amount is more than $400,000 short of the quota set for the first five days, the campaign committee headed by Mr. C. F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, appealed to those having private incomes to contribute in proportion to the wage earners. The latter, the committee said, are giving one-sixtieth of their year's salary.

At the wards and trades committee meeting yesterday, several companies were reported as having responded 100 per cent to the campaign. Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the Ward Five committee announced that his ward had already achieved its $50,000 quota and would double this amount before the campaign's end.

At the same time, the campaign leaders pointed out that the cost of the drive would be the lowest in the city's history, totaling less than 1 per cent of the total. The campaign leaders are contributing their services, while many employers are lending the services of their employees.

The board of directors of the Boston Industrial Home as a unit contributed $100 to the fund, according to an announcement made at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the directors and corporate members of the home last night.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Mr. Ogden Pleissner is chief exhibitor at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. His depiction of landscape and shoreline of country in Nova Scotia invites our confidence. From the careful and thoughtful manner in which he paints we judge that he is pretty faithful in his rendering. In a placid, impersonal style of this sort there is no interfering element of expression or personal projection of the artist.

The silvery gray tonality which appears invariably gives us a good idea of the quality of the sunlight in Nova Scotia and the subduing effect it has upon the greens of the landscape. Pinto Lake, Peggy's Cove, St. Margaret's Bay—there are several subjects graciously and convincingly made. Mr. Pleissner's distinction is his lack of dramatics or obvious effects.

Supplementary to this exhibition is a cheery display of etchings of animal and bird subjects. The canine family so inspiring somehow of late to etchers, appears the favorite. Miss Diana Thorne, Mrs. Marguerite Kirmse (launcher of the fashion), Mr. John Nicholson, are represented with their portrayals of pets. They all imbue the little dogs with human inclinations, thus endearing them more to the onlooker.

Society of Arts and Crafts

Loaned Leather is the title of the current exhibition at the Society of Arts and Crafts on Park Street. Examples of leather made as long ago as the fifteenth century may be seen. Of modern craftsmanship is work by Mr. George Russell Shaw and Mrs. Mary Crease Sears. On the basis of earlier work these contemporary workers produce some handsome results of tooled and decorated work. D. A.

PONIES PLACED HIGH IN ICELAND HISTORY

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Icelandic pony is his inherent love for his home, Prof. Sigurdur Nordal of the University of Iceland said last night. Addressing members and guests of the American-Scandinavian Forum at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Professor Nordal, who is at present an exchange professor at Harvard University, said that had it not been for Iceland's ponies, the island would not have been inhabited as it is today.

The motorcar is just beginning to be really used in Iceland, the speaker said, because only in recent years has the country had roads over which automobiles could be driven. For this reason, he said, Iceland has never used pony carts and all travelling about the island has been done on the back of ponies. In this way, Professor Nordal said, an Icelander is brought in closer contact with his pony, and a man is often judged by the kind of pony he keeps.

Pension Refund Change Proposed

Municipalities would be reimbursed every six months by the state for aid furnished under the provisions of the old age assistance law in the terms of a bill reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Cities, yesterday. The petition is sponsored by Mr. Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Under the existing law, the commissioner complained that municipalities often face financial embarrassment because the state does not reimburse them for public welfare work until nine months after the local governments have expended their appropriations.

In the House yesterday, Quincy representatives won their campaign to have the first two stories of the proposed public works building near North Station constructed of Quincy granite. At the same time, the House passed to a third reading the bill reallocating $100,000 from state highway fund to the public works building fund.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The House of Connelly," Mr. Paul Green's play of a decayed Southern family, will open an engagement at the Tremont, Monday evening. It will be acted by players of the Group Theater, sponsored by the Theater Guild.

Mr. Maurice Chevalier will give two afternoon and two evening performances, next Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Colonial, assisted by Mr. Jacques Fray and Mr. Mario Braggiotti.

"The Good Companions," the Priestley-Knoblock play about an English concert party, closes its run at the Shubert tonight. It will be presented next week in Montreal and the following week in Toronto.

"The film, "Explorers of the World," has it final showings at the Tremont tomorrow.

RAILWAY TO RUN IN HIGHWAY CENTER

Tracks of the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway in Framingham and Natick will be placed in the middle of the new Boston and Worcester superhighway, with no reservation, according to a decision announced yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission.

The plan approved by the commission calls for the roadway to extend to the track ties. Natick and Framingham residents favored having the tracks in a reservation with curbing on both sides. The decision was made after several hearings before the commission.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES TO MEET

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—Electoral colleges were ordered to meet Feb. 5 in seven of Argentina's 14 provinces to elect provincial governors and vice-governors, in a government decree issued Wednesday.

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OLNEY ADVISES FURTHER CUTS IN ALLIED DEBTS

Burden on Reich Would Be Lifted by Reduction in Reparations

By RICHARD OLNEY

Former Member of United States World War Foreign Debt Commission

Postponement of the Lausanne reparations conference emphasizes the grave difficulties that face the nations in solving problems of finance that are the heritage of the World War. Amid the welter of discussion, deliberations of commissions and arguments of statesmen, one fact is arising with increasing clarity. It is that renewed consideration must be given to the advisability of further reductions of international debts.

The situation is beset by many complexities. But through them all runs one traceable factor. It is that without further adjustment, the economic condition of the debtor nations may be so jeopardized that they will become unable to discharge even a part of their obligations.

Renewed confidence was restored to a considerable extent by the Hoover moratorium. But the good effect of this action seems to have been considerably marred by the subsequent action of Congress which postponed instead of cancelling the interest on the German payments for 1931. And the situation was further aggravated by the congressional "declaration of policy" against cancellation or reduction of foreign indebtedness.

Classification of Debts

There is growing sentiment throughout the United States and in Europe for the cancellation of those debts which were contracted before the armistice. Although considerable sentiment in Congress is still against any form of cancellation, I believe that the debts of America's former allies and Austria should be scaled down so that they would pay back only what they borrowed after the armistice was signed. Such a step, as a natural sequence, will relieve Germany's reparation payments because the former allies demand reparations only in the amount of their payments to the United States.

Roughly, the loans of the United States to the allied powers before the armistice amounted to $7,077,000,000. The principal sum due the United States now stands at approximately $11,000,000,000 for all war debts. Together with the interest which this principal would draw under present payment agreements, running until 1985, this sum would amount to a grand total of $21,000,000,000.

Taking into account the payments already made, cancellation of the pre-armistice debts would cut the principal in half. This would leave a principal indebtedness of approximately $5,500,000,000, which, I believe, should continue to draw interest at 4½ to 5 per cent.

Half Already Canceled

The United States often is depicted in the foreign press as a Shylock, yet if we had insisted on full payments of foreign debts at a fair rate of interest, the $21,000,000,000 by 1985 would amount to about $45,000,000,000. Therefore, in its agreements with foreign nations, the United States has canceled approximately 50 per cent of the debts.

In the case of a few nations, we probably can collect nothing. Armenia has ceased to function as a nation. Russia has been flirting with the United States for the past few years attempting to gain recognition and, although Moscow disclaims all responsibility for the loans advanced to Russia as a monarchy, amounting to date to more than $300,000,000, it declares it would ratify an agreement to pay this loan on the British basis if the United States would recognize the Soviet Government.

In the case of Austria, a moratorium has been granted for 20 years and that country is one of the poorest nations in Europe and perhaps the smallest in territory. As of May 16, 1925, foreign obligations range all the way from the British debt of $4,554,000,000 to the debt of Liberia, amounting to $26,000.

Examination of Obligations

Let us examine the debts of individual countries.

France, before the armistice, borrowed $1,900,000,000 and after the armistice borrowed nearly $1,000,000,000. Following the armistice, the United States sold France all its surplus war material, everything from canned goods to automobiles at $407,000,000, or, on a basis of 33 1-3 per cent on a dollar.

The items mentioned above make a total indebtedness of $3,340,000,000. In the settlement, the interest sum is included, making a principal sum, including the old loans and this interest, of $4,025,000,000, and the settlement further proposes that it shall be paid over a period of 62 years.

Up to July 1, 1931, France had been paying the United States about $40,000,000 yearly and the interest charge is about 1 per cent. Therefore, in the 53 per cent cancellation of the French debt, the Washington Government is asking France to pay only what it borrowed after the armistice plus the war material, amounting to $407,000,000, and over a period of 62 years the United States will have collected $6,840,000,000.

If the United States had taken an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and had been the real Shylock, it would have collected from France in the same period about $13,000,000,000.

Agreement With Britain

Great Britain made an agreement which was ratified according to a basis of 19 per cent cancellation. It was the first nation to negotiate a settlement of its war debts with the United States. It borrowed about $4,000,000,000 during the war and about $500,000,000 after the armistice. When the basis of settlement was reached, Britain owed the United States $4,715,300,000 as of Dec. 15, 1932.

Both nations, in 1923, ratified an agreement that canceled 19.7 per cent of the British debt. The London Government has adhered strictly to installment and interest payments, and for the last eight years has paid into the Treasury of the United States $161,000,000 a year.

The United States Foreign Debt Commission, in meeting the commissions of the allies, dealt with them generally on the basis of capacity to pay, and when Italy, placing all its cards on the table, revealed in 1925 that it practically was the most impoverished nation in all Europe, it was the unanimous conclusion of the Debt Commission that here was a worthy plea, and thus the 76 per cent cancellation.

Concerning Italy's indebtedness, $1,030,000,000 was loaned before the armistice and about $617,000,000 after the armistice. The testimony of the Italian Debt Commission before the American Debt Commission in Washington, in the autumn of 1925, showed clearly that Italy at that time was the most impoverished of all the great nations of Europe.

Provisions for Repayment

During the first five years Italy is to pay $5,000,000 annually without interest, and after that the interest is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent for 10 years, and then increases for successive 10-year periods to one-fourth of 1 per cent, etc., and for the last seven years of the 62-year period, 2 per cent. When this agreement was fully carried out, for an original debt of $1,648,000,000, the United States will have received during the period of 62 years a total of $2,407,000,000.

In reaching the settlement with Belgium, its indebtedness was divided into two categories: the amount of money loaned Belgium before the armistice, about $172,000,000; the amount of indebtedness after the armistice, about $250,000,000. Its post-armistice debt was settled according to the British basis, and the pre-armistice debt is to be settled without interest within 62 years, beginning June, 1926. In all, the settlement amounts to 53.5 per cent cancellation.

Belgium claims it was damaged by German invasion to the extent of more than $2,000,000,000, but has agreed to accept payment from German reparations in the amount of $500,000,000. I strongly recommend cancellation of Belgium's pre-armistice debt.

Present Capacity to Pay

Despite the reductions already made, the capacity of the debtors to pay becomes a paramount consideration. A single comparison is characteristic.

Italy had in 1925, 165,000 taxpayers with incomes within $1000 to $2000, while France had 717,000; Great Britain, 500,000; the United States, 14,000,000. In all Italy in 1925, there were only 28 taxpayers with incomes between $60,000 and $100,000. In the United States, there were 548,000 persons with incomes ranging from $6000 to $100,000.

The United States would bear the burden of cancellation by additional taxation, but I believe that a republic as resourceful and wealthy as the United States can well afford to carry this burden and will be amply repaid in the economic benefits that would result to the entire world.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDS STATE'S WAGE LEVEL

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's latest answer to insistent demands for state salary reductions is that the State must not save money by taking it from the pockets of its employees.

He said at an Albany Chamber of Commerce dinner Thursday that cutting of salaries by private industry was only an equalizing process, so far as state employees were concerned and that the state salaries had been low in 1928 and 1929.

Chairman, Miles Away, Opens Board Meeting

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—When Mr. Fred C. Goodwin, chairman of the board of the Rochester Telephone Corporation, wanted to have a directors' meeting, he refused to let a little thing like 2200 miles stand in his way.

Mr. Goodwin was in Pasadena, Calif. The directors were in Rochester.

Mr. Goodwin called his meeting by telephone, and soon had all his colleagues on the wire. Equipped with individual telephones, the board members discussed business matters freely and adjourned after an 11-minute "meeting."

It Cannot Be Denied—It Would Be Some Slide

SKI RUNNER VIEWS ONE OF THE FROWNING PEAKS OF THE CASCADES — Keystone-Underwood

Winter Sport Parties Popular In Snows of Pacific Northwest

Cascades Prove Attractive Arena for Skiing, Snowshoeing, Tobogganing, Coasting, Skating and Other Exhilarating Pastimes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—What were formerly only mountains to be admired as scenery in the winter time, the Cascades are now the rendezvous for winter sports parties from the first good snow until well into the spring.

With the state highway department keeping the Snoqualmie Pass open and the park service using rotary plows to keep the road open up into Paradise Valley in the Rainier National Park, thousands of week-end motorists from Seattle and Tacoma go out for skiing. Office workers, teachers, students, boys and girls are learning to use skis for the first time. Those who can't afford equipment rent it and all sports stores maintain a heavy renting service.

From the east side as well as the west, north and south, wherever snowplows open a way, the mountains are made gay with outdoor parties. Mount Baker Club members are able to motor part way and ski into Heather Meadows, where Shuksan Lodge is being kept open for the first time.

Out of Everett there is the Blewett Pass, kept open this winter. From Wenatchee winter crowds go up as far as Leavonworth, where a ski tournament is staged each year. From Yakima the crowds go out to a jumping hill at Cle Elum, where another annual tournament is held.

The most popular, because most accessible, skiing hills are in the Snoqualmie Pass, to which it is possible to make a one-day trip from Seattle or Tacoma. The new ski house built by the Seattle Ski Club with its sleeping accommodations for 300 guests, its drying rooms, and other features for winter sports guests is drawing additional crowds.

With a gayety approaching that of European winter resorts, Lonkmire Hotel and Paradise Lodge are at times filled to capacity and with reservations far ahead. Motorists are now able to go within two miles of Paradise Lodge, where a well-packed trail leads up to the 5500-foot elevation and 11 feet of snow.

Another accessible snow recreation area is in Stampede Pass, where Northern Pacific trains are the means of transportation. Here Meany Ski Hut, belonging to the Mountaineer Club, is a favorite headquarters for its members.

The largest tournament of the year will be held in Snoqualmie Pass on March 6. Halfway between British Columbia and Portland, this event brings ski jumpers from the entire Northwest.

Chile Group Denies Charge by Johnson

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—The statement by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.), of California, in Washington, Wednesday, that the Government of Chile had been forced to default on foreign loan payments partially because the National Nitrate Company (Cosach) had absorbed most of its revenues, were characterized as false in an official statement yesterday by Cosach officials.

If the Government had not entered into its arrangement with Cosach whereby export taxes on nitrates were lifted in favor of a share in the earnings of Cosach, the statement asserted, the federal revenues from nitrate exports in 1931 would have totaled 140,000,000 pesos ($16,800,000), whereas the Government actually received 180,000,000 pesos ($21,600,000) as its part of the company's profits. As a result of the arrangement with Cosach, it was pointed out, the Government really received $480,000 more revenue than it would have ordinarily.

Senator Johnson had stated with reference to the Chilean moratorium that because Chile's main source of revenue had been taken over by the Cosach "the Government, instead of having money to pay interest and principal on loans held by our people, it has given the proceeds of its export tax on nitrates to Cosach."

CRITICISM OF NEGRO BARRED FROM TEXT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 30—Negro residents of Philadelphia have won their fight to bar from the public schools a textbook which refers to Negroes as "indolent, lazy, criminally inclined and morally irresponsible."

This book, "Problems of American Democracy," by Mr. Henry Reed Burch and Mr. Howard Patterson, has been in use here since 1922. The fight has been led by Mr. Floyd L. Logan, a former University of Pennsylvania student. Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools, announced yesterday that the book will be suspended from the approved list until it is properly revised.

PERU OPPOSES ONE CHAMBER

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—A constitutional amendment which would make Congress a one-chamber body was rejected by the Constituent Assembly today.

Alabama Furthers Rural Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Although lacking an extensive program against illiteracy in Alabama the educational department of the State is carrying on the extension library work through superintendents of county schools.

In 19 counties there are circulating libraries which form a nucleus for reading matter that goes into the country homes. They contain reference books for the children as well as a limited amount of parental reading suitable for the average person it reaches.

Six counties have libraries mounted in automobiles which make periodical visits into their communities that have no other advantages of literature. Paved roads have brought city facilities to many who before were shut entirely off from night schools.

Guggiari in Office Again in Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Jan. 30 (by U. P.)—Dr. Jose P. Guggiari reassumed the Presidency of Paraguay Thursday following issuance of a report by an investigatory commission absolving him of all blame in connection with the killing of five university students here last October. Dr. Guggiari turned the Presidency over to Vice-President Gonzalez last October in order to ensure an impartial investigation of the shooting of the students by soldiers guarding the Government House.

Dr. Guggiari was re-inducted into office in the presence of high government officials, army and navy leaders, and members of Congress. There was no display of force.

The new president announced the following cabinet: War, Marine and Interior (ad interim), Señor Luis Escobar; Finance, Dr. Justo Pasto Benitez; Foreign Relations, Señor Eligio Ayala, and Justice, Culture and Public Instruction, Señor Victor Rojas. President Guggiari's term expires Aug. 15, when Señor Eusebio Ayala, former Minister to Washington, who has been nominated as the presidential candidate of the Liberal Party, probably will take office.

Prorating State And National Tax Systems Is Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A broader approach to the problem of tax reform, viewing the cost of government as well as taxes in the aggregate in order to "make the revenue systems of the federal, state and local governments articulate as a single system," is urged by Mr. Mark Graves, director of the budget and former tax commissioner of New York State, in State Government, publication of the American Legislators' Association.

"Realizing that these United States constitute a single economic unit," Mr. Graves says, "we can no longer proceed on the theory that the revenue systems of the 48 states are of no concern to the Federal Government, and that the taxes levied by the local units of government are of no concern to either the federal or state governments."

As the beginning of such a program, Mr. Graves recommends that the Federal Government rearrange its personal income tax schedule in brackets to conform with what sound economics indicate should be the contribution of income taxpayers toward the aggregate cost of federal, state and local government.

Having done that, the Federal Government, he suggests, should allow a credit against this tax up to a certain percentage thereof, which may be one-fourth, one-third or one-half of personal income taxes paid to the various states. Federal corporate income taxes, he adds, should be handled in the same manner, with credit for income taxes, excise, license and other forms of taxes, except the tax on real property, paid to the State up to a certain percentage.

Oyster Bay Honors 'Teddy' Roosevelt

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—This village, which has known three generations of Roosevelts, turned out en masse last night to honor "Young Teddy" (Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, of the Philippines) before he leaves Monday, with Mrs. Roosevelt and their daughter, Grace, for the Far East.

A special escort of legionnaires and Boy Scouts accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr., widow of the former President, to the high school auditorium.

Many in the audience remembered old-fashioned sendoffs the elder "Teddy" used to get before faring forth on his many adventures.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENDS STAND ON GOLD STATUS

Finance Minister Says Standard Is Best of Any Devised

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—South Africa's recent decision to adhere to the gold standard, and the independent line of action marked out by the South African Government to maintain its stability of trade and finance, is vigorously defended in a statement by Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance of the Union of South Africa, issued today by the National Foreign Trade Council.

Mr. Havenga's statement is of outstanding importance, declares the council, in its refusal to acquiesce in the "cycle of inflation" started by Great Britain's departure from the gold standard last September, and its example is of especial importance to nations of similar economic construction—large producers of raw materials—who have, particularly in South America, most keenly felt the effects of the trade drop.

"South Africa," Mr. Havenga says," like a number of other countries, was off gold during the war, and was linked to sterling. Although the pound had not gone the way of the mark, we in common with Great Britain and other countries, owing to the ill effects of instability and fluctuation in values, had laboriously groped our way back to gold.

"We in South Africa, after an exhaustive investigation, deliberately decided to anchor to gold and not to sterling, and we took our decision to return to gold independently of Great Britain and before she decided to do so.

"All these decisions were not taken blindly, but as the result of bitter experience of the evils of instability resulting from the adoption of inconvertible money. However, as matters have developed in South Africa during the last weeks, it would appear that it will be necessary again to state the advantages to the country of remaining on a gold basis.

"In the first place, there is the all-important question of 'stability.' Gold, though admittedly not a perfect monetary standard and also subject to fluctuations, is still far more stable than anything yet devised, though the purchasing power of gold fluctuates gradually over periods of years. This is a comparatively slow process, and currencies based on gold have all the advantages of this relative stability. This gold basis is a constant check on any tendencies to inflation of prices, and serves as an unfailing guide to assist gold-standard countries in keeping their bearings.

"As a consequence, they know that the value of their currency unit in terms of all other gold currencies cannot be affected by internal or international transactions, except within the narrow limits of what are called the gold points."

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There are but a very limited quantity of these coverlets . . . so limited that their value will surely increase as the years roll by.

True vegetable dye colors of red, blue, rust, and green.

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BOSTON

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

W.P.DIXON-COREY TEAM IN FINAL

Wins Right to Play Pearson and Wright for Racquets Doubles Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30—New York meets Philadelphia in the final round of the United States racquets doubles championship at the Philadelphia Racquet Club as the result of the victory of the New Yorkers, W. Palmer Dixon and A. L. Corey, in the semifinal yesterday over E. M. Edwards and J. R. Rowland of Philadelphia. Stanley W. Pearson and William C. Wright Jr., representing Philadelphia, gained the final round on the opening day by defeating the defending champions, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York.

The defeat of Rowland and Edwards yesterday came in the nature of a surprise since this pair had been favorites ever since they scored a victory over Pell and Mortimer in a recent intercity match in New York. Corey's steadiness with his left-handed shots and Dixon's backhand stroking proved too much for the Philadelphians. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

W. Palmer Dixon and A. L. Corey, New York, defeated E. M. Edwards and J. R. Rowland, Philadelphia, 8—15, 17—14, 15—5, 14—17, 15—4.

Rangers Capture Two League Games

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	11	1	3	56	32	23
Los Angeles	6	1	9	66	67	13
San Francisco	5	3	6	36	50	13
Oakland	4	3	8	44	53	11

RESULT JAN. 23

Hollywood 4, Oakland 2.

RESULT JAN. 25

San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 2.

RESULT JAN. 26

Los Angeles 7, Oakland 5.

RESULT JAN. 28

San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 30—Hollywood, of the California Hockey League, defeated Oakland at Hollywood, Jan. 23, 4 to 2, the victory being made certain in the first period when Dunn scored three times, Evans and Louis Coupez assisting twice. Evans added to the winners' total, by a blue-line shot after accepting a pass from Dunn. Oakland was in poor form the entire evening, wasting many shots and missing every pass intended for an assist. Hug Dagee of the Oaks lofted a puck from center ice that rolled between Robertson's legs into the net, and Ganton Scott shot a fast one from the rink corner for their other goal, unassisted.

Berg Irving's Los Angeles Angels lost a well-played match at San Francisco, Jan. 25, Eddie Vokes, who was with the Chicago Black Hawks last season, being responsible for two of the scores. The game resulted 3 to 2 and held an excited audience on edge until the final minute when Smokey Harris passed to Vokes for the winning shot. Ralph Ellis scored early in the game for the San Francisco Rangers. The southerners tied the score when Pool flipped a puck from Cummings past Goalie Hal York, and a few minutes later accepted a pass from Manager Irving for another goal.

The Angels and Oaks went on a scoring bee at the Oakland Arena, Jan. 26, the Angels wining, 7 to 5. A total of 12 goals kept the result undecided until late in the game. Don Cummings, the find of the season on the Pacific coast, scored four times for the Angels, while Guy Pool, who is just behind Cummings in the list of high scorers of the league, added three goals to his record. Pep Harper of the Oaks also shot three into the net. The play was aggressive and interesting, splendid combination being evidenced by both teams.

Lloyd Cook coached his Rangers to a 3-to-2 win over the league-leading Hollywood club at the movie city, Jan. 28, in a brilliant hockey game. Vernon Buckles, brother of the Philadelphia Buckles, clinched the victory for the 'Frisco team when he scored to break a 2-all tie in the last session. Jake Bond and Ellis starred for the winners, while Coupez, McQuaig and Jack Walker were popular for their fine work for Hollywood. This is the first victory for 'Frisco over Hollywood this season and only the third defeat of the season for the losers. The result sent Oakland to last place in the race, a position never before occupied by Oakland since its entry into this league four years ago.

GORDON CURLING MATCHES FEB. 5

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Eighty teams wil compete in the Gordon international curling matches here Feb. 5 and 6. Forty of the teams will be Canadian and the rest from the United States. A curling demonstration is planned for the III Winter Olympic Games at Lake Placid, Saturday night, Feb. 6, there will be a banquet at which Olympic officials will meet officers of curling clubs of Canada and the United States. The Grand National Curling Club of America is headed by Alexander Porter of Boston, president; John Calder of Utica, N. Y., is vice-president, and William A. Clark of Utica is secretary.

U. S. GIRLS TO VISIT BERMUDA

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Seven girl swimming stars, most of them from New York, have received permission from the Amateur Athletic Union to compete in swimming meets in Bermuda next month and plan to sail today. They are Miss Eleanor Holm, Miss Joan McSheehy, Miss Catherine Ames, Miss Susan Robertson, Miss Frances Meany and Miss Lisa Lindstrom, who will represent the Women's Swimming Association of New York, and Miss Janice Lifsen, who will compete unattached.

BIG RIGHT-HANDER TO PIRATES

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 30 (AP)—Acquisition of William Swift, one of the leading pitchers of the American Association last year, from the Kansas City club was announced yesterday by the Pittsburgh National League baseball club. The Pirates gave Catcher Edward Phillips, Pitcher Robert Osborn and a sum of money for the big right-hand hurler. Swift won 18 games and lost 7 last season.

NEW YORK PITCHERS SIGN

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday received the signed contracts of Sam Gibson, right-handed pitcher bought from San Francisco, and Hall Flaherty, fourth baseman recalled from Bridgeport.

Canadian Amateur And Open Golf Dates

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Jan. 30

THE Canadian Golf Association has set the dates for the 1932 Canadian open and amateur championships.

The open will be played at the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club July 7, 8 and 9. The amateur will be held at the Lambton Golf Club Ltd., Toronto, during the week of Aug. 8.

Crescent A. C. Ends Season Unbeaten

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

New York Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
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City A. C.	4	3	36	23	.571
Harvard Club	4	3	35	24	.571
Princeton Club	4	3	30	19	.571
Yale Club	4	3	29	30	.571
Columbia U. C.	3	4	21	30	.429
Park Ave. S. C.	3	4	21	33	.429
New York A. C.	3	5	22	37	.286
Fraternity S.T.C.	0	7	9	40	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — Crescent Athletic Club, the new squash tennis metropolitan Class B winner in the New York group, finished its season undefeated yesterday, when the eighth round was played. It has a bye in the final round, next week, and must defeat the team winning the New Jersey group championship, which finishes on Feb. 14.

It defeated New York Athletic Club, on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2. Four other teams are tied for second place, three rounds behind the leader, as the result of yesterday's play. Both of the teams hitherto in second place, Harvard Club and City Athletic Club, were defeated on foreign courts, and are now tied with their opponents, Yale Club and Princeton Club, with standings of 4 to 3. Princeton Club defeated Harvard Club, 5 to 2 and Yale Club desposed of City Athletic Club, 6 to 1.

In the remaining match, Columbia University Club, importing Jerome Lang, the tennis star for the first time this season, defeated Park Avenue Squash Club, 4 to 3 and the two teams are now tied for sixth position. Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, the tailender, had a bye.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 15—10, 15—5.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, 15—3, 15—13.

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 15—6, 15—6.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated J. P. Leo, New York, 15—12, 15—5.

E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—7, 15—5.

R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated J. C. Schwarz, Crescent, 18—17, 18—13.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated R. W. Blake, New York, 15—8, 17—18, 15—4.

PRINCETON CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton, 18—7, 15—8.

C. H. Donner, Princeton, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—3, 15—7.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—6, 9—15, 15—9.

L. B. Daily Jr., Princetotn, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 15—13, 15—1.

H. D. Wood, Princeton, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard, 15—6, 15—10.

D. K. Clifford, Harvard, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton, 15—9, 15—4.

C. S. White, Princeton, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard, 15—11, 11—15, 15—10.

YALE CLUB 6, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 1

J. S. Becker, Yale, won from Harold Ablowich, City, by default.

J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 15—12, 15—12.

H. A. Mayer, City, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—12, 15—12.

Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City, 15—10, 15—14.

W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale, defeated T. A. Backer Jr., City, 15—6, 15—13.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale, defeated M. H. Fischer Jr., City, 15—4, 15—11.

Van Buren Tallaferro, Yale, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—4, 15—8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 3

F. V. Brodil, Park Avenue defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia, 15—4, 15—9.

C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—3, 15—10.

Jerome Lang, Columbia, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—7, 16—17, 15—10.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—3.

H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated Carlos Lazo, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—12.

H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated V. de C Lynn, Columbia, 15—2, 15—6.

A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated R. W. Ince, Columbia, 15—6, 15—3.

PROVIDENCE AFTER PLAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 30—If negotiations now in progress are completed by this afternoon as anticipated, three members of Windsor's 1930-31 International Hockey League championship team will be on the way to new fields. Manager Herb Mitchell announced here last night that Providence of the Canadian-American Hockey League has put in a bid for Andy Bellemer, defense player who has been with the Bulldogs since the league was first formed. If Providence does not purchase Bellemer, he will be loaned to Cleveland for the balance of the season. Roy Hinsperger is slated for Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets and George Lever for Syracuse Stars, under the pending deals. Buffalo Bisons are also interested in Bellemer. International League clubs have until midnight Sunday, Jan. 31, in which to complete sales, trades or loans within their own circle.

AGE LIMIT BARS JOHN R. VEIT

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30 (AP)—Selected for the Canadian Olympic ski team after placing third in the 31-mile cross-country trial, 19-year-old John R. Veit of Ottawa will be unable to compete because he is under the required age limit of 20 years. His place, it was announced by Sigurd Lockeberg, chairman of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association, will be taken by Bud Kviarke of Ottawa. Bess F. Wilson of Toronto has been added to the team and it is possible A. Harry Pangman of Montreal also will be named. The team leaves for Lake Placid next Monday.

TWO NEW TROPHIES OFFERED

ROME, Jan. 30 (AP)—Two new cups have been offered by the Duke of Spoleto, and Lord Wakefield, English sportsman, for the international motorboat regatta at Lake Gardona in May, where Kaye Don and Gar A. Wood are expected to renew their speed rivalry. Don and Wood are to race for the Segrave Cup, offered by the poet d'Annunzio, in memory of the English motorboat and racing car driver. Don has formally entered and the Motor Boat Association said Wood had promised to come.

MONTREAL MAN HOME FIRST

SHERBROOKE, Que., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gabriel Ruoisalinen of Montreal won the 15½-mile snowshoe race which opened the International Snowshoe Convention yesterday. He covered the distance in 2h. 18m. Matti Saxberg of Montreal finished second and Elie Tremblay of Quebec third. George Duchesney of Manchester, N. H., first United States finisher, was fourteenth.

LANGFORD WINS GOLF TOURNEY

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—William B. Langford, Chicagoan on the Lake Worth golf championship here yesterday, defeating Albert E. Hahn, Dunkirk, N. Y., 3 up, at the 36-hole final.

TWO LEADERS WIN MATCHES

Otto Reiselt and A. H. Kieckhefer Retain First and Second Places

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BO
Otto Reiselt	6	1	7	49
A. H. Kieckhefer	5	1	9	42
G. L. Copulos	5	2	7	41
A. J. Thornblad	4	2	13	34
F. S. Scoville	4	4	6	48
Jacob Schaster	3	3	11	31
J. M. Layton	3	3	8	30
L. J. Kenney	3	5	7	43
Bernard Wosthus	3	5	7	40
A. K. Hall	2	5	7	41
J. N. Bossman	2	6	8	33
T. S. Denton	2	6	8	36

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—With the two leaders winning again the standing in the tournament for the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards remained essentially unchanged yesterday. Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, entrenched himself in first place with 6 won and 1 lost by defeating F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., the eastern champion, 50 to 38 in 47 innings.

A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, winner in previous campaigns, bolstered second place with a success against L. J. Kenney of Chicago, 50 to 35, in 46 innings. G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., advanced to third place with his fifth victory, scored over T. S. Denton of Kansas City, Mo., former champion, 50 to 45 in 56 frames. After losing his first two games, Copulos has had a straight run of victories, and some now expect to see him "the man to beat" before the title is decided a week from Monday.

The day's other winner was A. K. Hall of Chicago, runnerup last year, who triumphed over J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former title winner, 50 to 38 in 52 innings. Layton provided a novelty by losing three points on fouls and safeties.

Kieckhefer was in splendid form against Kenney. He ran 5 in the tenth and 7 in the twelfth to take the lead, 16 to 10, and built up the advantage, 28 to 23 in 29 frames. After two scoreless turns, Kieckhefer clicked off 15 points in six innings, extending his margin, 43 to 31, in 37 frames. Thereafter he drew six blanks, broken by a single, then marked up a 5, a single and out. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 5 0 7
1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 1
4 2 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 1—50. Innings—46. High Run—7.

L. J. Kenney—3 2 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0
1 1 1 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 1
0 1 s 3 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 8—35. Innings—46. High Run—3. Safety—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Reiselt took an early lead on Scoville by running 7 and 5 in the fifth and sixth innings. This gave him the advantage, 12 to 9, and although he slowed down to an average, well-managed game after that, Scoville was unable to overtake him at any stage. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 0 7 5 0 0 1 1 2 3 0 0 0
1 0 1 2 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 4 2 0 0 1 0 s 0
2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0—50. Innings—47. High run—7. Safety—1.

F. S. Scoville—2 1 f 4 3 0 0 2 3 1 0 1 0 1 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 4 0 2 s 0
1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 s—38. Innings—46. High run—4. Safeties—3. Foul—1. Referee—A. O. Cutler.

Eight innings in which he scored 22 points brought Copulos from far in arrears to within five of victory against Denton in the first afternoon game. When this session started in the forty-second Copulos was behind, 32 to 23. He then ran 6—3—4—7—2 with three scoreless frames, taking the lead, 45 to 39. He used seven innings for his last 5 points, with Denton crawling up for a close finish. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—1 1 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1
0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 s 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 s 1 0 s 3 0 4 0 0 7 2 0 1 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—56. High Run—7. Safeties—5.

T. S. Denton—0 0 3 1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2
3 1 2 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 3 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 2 s 1 1 2 0 0 2 s 0 2 4—45. Innings—55. High Run—4. Safeties—3. Referee—A. O. Cutler.

Hall continued his long-established custom of defeating Layton by setting up the table in ways that cramped his style. Hall took the lead three times, in the fifteenth 15 to 14, in the twenty-seventh 23 to 20, and in the forty-first 37 to 36, thereafter showing the way to the finish. Layton sacrificed three points, one on a foul and two on a pair of consecutive safeties. On the first foul, Layton miscued, and on the second safety he left his hand on the table until the cue ball returned and hit it. The score by innings:

A. K. Hall—2 1 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3
1 s 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 1
1 0 0 3 1 0 3 4 1 1 1 1 2 0 3 0 0 1 3—50. Innings—52. High run—4. Safety—1.

J. M. Layton—1 0 1 0 4 0 4 1 s 0 0 2
0 1 s 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 s
1 4 0 0 2 1 s 1 0 0 0 2 s f 0 1 0 1 0—38. Inningsh—51. High run—5. Safeties—5. Foule—2. (Three off.) Referee—C. H. McElligott.

HAGENLACHER TRIUMPHS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Eric Hagenlacher triumphed in his metropolitan professional 18.2 balkline billiard championship match at Lawler's Brooklyn Academy last night, winning the twentieth and final block from Kinrey Matsuyama, 200 to 16. Hagenlacher won 13 blocks and scored his final victory in two innings, having runs of 66 and 114. Matsurama's high run was 14. Hagenlacher also won the three-cushion match, 15 to 13 and ran his total to 266, while his opponent had 232.

BASKETBALL COACHES MEET APRIL 1

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The National Association of Basketball Coaches will hold its annual convention at Chicago April 1 and 2, it was announced by the board of directors last night. A. A. Schabinger of Creighton University will preside.

ED CONNOLLY SATISFIED

Ed Connolly, young second-string catcher, has signed his contract with the Boston Red Sox for the coming season, according to an announcement made by Hi Mason, secretary of the club.

SPORTS FRENCH

FRENCH PREPARE FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

FOLLOWING a period of apathy, the French have now awakened to the fact that the Olympic Games are near. The French Olympic Committee recently met and proceeded with the distribution of the $120,000 allowance granted by the Government for the expenses of the Olympic team. A sum of $10,280 has been devoted to the general costs of administration, $30,000 for the training and preparation of athletes in France, and roughly $78,560 for the actual participation in the games. Approximately $11,300 were set aside to constitute a reserve fund. The French side will comprise 71 persons, including athletes and officials. All athletes who are going to the games will be forbidden to accept any invitation to take part in sporting activities outside the games.

The French team for the Winter Olympic Games comprises one speed skater, two figure skaters, four ski runners and two officials. The skiing entries have been carefully selected from 12 men who trained at the winter resort of Mont-Revard, near Aix-les-Bains, under a Norwegian professional. The French Swimming Federation expects to be able to send at least seven men to the games. The greatest hopes are founded on young Jean Taris, holder of eight French records. After Taris, the most popular "hopes" are Cartonnet, who holds two French records for the breast-stroke; and Noual, a new discovery. The high divers will probably be Lepage and Poussard, two of the very best European specialists. Feminine representatives will, in any case, include Mlle. Yvonne Godard, holder of nine French records, and Mlle. Humbolt, who holds two French records. The French Athletic Federation is granting financial help to all clubs having among their members one or more men likely to be selected for the games. Later, competitions will be held to decide the actual selection; in May two pre-Olympic meetings will be held in the provinces.

The strict discipline imposed on the world's record breaker for the mile, Jules Ladoumègue, by the French Athletic Federation, is causing considerable discussion in French athletic circles. The federation recently refused him permission to run in a cross-country race, contending that he could be suspected of professionalism if he took part in exhibition races. Several other outstanding French athletes have now united to protest against this measure. If the charges of professionalism made against Ladoumègue are proved to be well founded, these athletes will refuse to support him any longer; but if, on the contrary, it should be found that Ladoumègue has been unjustly accused, they say they will hold together even at the price of reducing French representation on the track at Los Angeles to practically nothing.

The recent defeat of the famous French lawn tennis champion, Jean Borotra, in four sets by the young British Davis Cup player, F. J. Perry, in the singles final of the Paris Sporting Club's, indoor tournament caused a great surprise. Borotra had already announced his decision to withdraw from all outdoor singles play, and the big question here is, Who is there to take his place? According to some experts, Christian Boussus seems the most likely. This year, however, Boussus has to prove whether he can come up to his reputation and force his way into the group of international champions, or whether he is still to be considered as approximately the third best French and the fifteenth best international player. Paul Feret is also frequently mentioned, being a consistent player who, however, seems to be lacking in what might be called "genius." Young Marcel Bernard, who put up a good show against Perry in the indoor tennis tourney referred to, has apparently many of the qualities necessary for success. André Merlin, Cochet's protégé, cannot be compared to Bernard but he is also a player out of the ordinary. Bestremeau, a 14-year-old boy, nicknamed the "wonder child," may become a real champion in about six years, if the French Lawn Tennis Federation takes an interest in him and he works under one of the best coaches.

Golf is becoming more and more popular in France, and 12 new links have been opened within the last seven years. Fifty-five courses are to be found throughout France. The north possesses 27, the Riviera seven, and the remaining 21 are to be found all over the country, mainly near the Franco-Spanish border, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

TORONTO FIVE WINS IN OVERTIME PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 30—Scoring five points in the five-minute overtime period, the University of Toronto basketball squad defeated Queen's in a Canadian senior intercollegiate game here last night by 24 to 19. The winners staged a strong rally in the second half, after trailing by 10 to 3 at half time, and brilliant play by McCallum enabled them to tie the score at 18-all.

In the second half, Toronto staged a strong and steady attack, but it was not until the closing minutes that they wiped out the Queen's lead. McCallum scored three baskets from the floor and then passed to Riggs for the tieing basket. In the overtime Riggs scored on a foul shot and then Sniderman and Dawson scored from the floor, Queen's being held well out. The summary:

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Sniderman, lf	rg,	McLaughlin
Riggs, rf	lg,	Bews
Scott, c	c,	Calder
McCallum, lg	rf,	Elliott
Dawson, rg	lf,	Hallett

Score—Toronto 24, Queen's 19. Goals from floor—McCallum 3, Riggs 2, Dawson 2, Wood 2, Sniderman for Toronto; Elliott 4, Hallett, Carter, McLaughlin, Thompson for Queen's. Goals from foul—Wood 2, Riggs, Sniderman for Toronto; Bews 2, Elliott for Queen's. Spares—Wood, Hynes, Forsyth for Toronto; Thompson, Fitton, Farnham for Queen's. Referee—Miller, Toronto.

KIRKWOOD LEADS TEXAS OPEN

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 30 (AP)—Joseph H. Kirkwood, Philadelphia golf professional, neglected his celebrated trick shots yesterday long enough to shoot six birdies for a 34—36—70. The score, one under par, was good enough to lead the $2500 Texas open field at the end of the first 18 holes of the 72-hole trek. In 1924 Kirkwood won the Texas open. Yesterday he was only one stroke ahead of Gene Sarazen, New York professional, with 34—37—71. Sarazen and Kirkwood were late starters along with Harry Cooper of Chicago, who finished in a tie for third place with Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles and Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., with 72. Tomekichi Miyamoto, Japan's star, had 39—38—77 yesterday. Hugh Carpenter, Dallas professional, shot the only 73, with a 37—36—73. Ralph Guldahl, Detroit professional, made a 38—36—74.

WANTS SKATING EVENTS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Wisconsin Skating Association will bid for the United States and North American speed skating championships in 1933, according to announcement by Bill Kritter, president. The United States championships have been held at Oconomowoc for the last two years. It is understood that Kritter will take Oconomowoc's bid to the meeting of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States next November.

DON BRADMAN SCORES 170

ADELAIDE, Australia, Jan. 30 (AP)—Scores in the cricket test match at the end of the second day's play today were: South Africa, 328; Australia 248 for 4 wickets. Don Bradman, Australia's youthful batsman, contributed 170, not out, to the Australian total. The match will be continued Monday.

MRS. STERRETT WINS GOLF FINAL

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., overcame a three-hole advantage of her opponent, Mrs. Art Millea, Amowalk, L. I., yesterday to win, 1 up in 18 holes, the championship of the Miami-Biltmore Country Club women's golf tournament.

BUFFALO DROPS OUT OF AMERICAN RACE

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Buffalo's franchise in the American Hockey League was vacated last night by a vote of the league board. Financial difficulties caused the club to be dropped. The Majors' dates will be filled by other members of the league, which will operate as a five-club circuit.

The action was taken, William F. Grant of Kansas City, president, said, because of failure to pay an installment due on the franchise and failure to pay league dues.

Members of the Buffalo Club, with the exception of two, were made free agents. The exceptions were Paul Armand and Leo Carbol, who reverted to the Chicago Shamrocks, which let them out to the Majors on option.

The Majors have failed to win this season, and attendance at Buffalo was so slim that President Larry Welch was unable to make a financial go of the club. The other members of the league are Chicago, Kansas City, Tulsa, Okla.; St. Louis, and Duluth. The remaining clubs are in sound financial condition, President Grant said.

Leading Hockey Scorers

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts.
R. Smith, Montreal		8	22	30
W. Cook, Rangers		23	6	29
Primeau, Toronto		4	25	29
C. Conacher, Toronto		25	4	29
Jackson, Toronto		16	13	29
Stewart, Montreal		18	7	25
Dillon, Rangers		19	9	28
Clapper, Boston		11	14	25
Trottier, Montreal		13	9	22
Boucher, Rangers		6	15	21

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Klein, Boston	14	9	23
Hart, Providence	13	8	21
Harrington, Providence	10	8	18
Boyd, Boston	9	9	18
Runge, Boston	8	10	18
Asmundson, Bronx	9	8	17
F. Jerwa, Boston	4	13	17
Gaudreault, Providence	6	10	16
Vail, Providence	4	11	15

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

D. Cummings, Los Angeles	29	6	35
Pool, Los Angeles	22	9	31
Johnson, Hollywood	13	6	19
Dunn, Hollywood	14	3	17
Evans, Hollywood	7	9	16
Coupes, Hollywood	7	6	13
Irving, Los Angeles	5	8	13
Harper, Oakland	10	3	13
Vokes, San Francisco	10	3	13
Scott, Oakland	10	3	13

ENGEN SKI-JUMPS 237 FEET

BIG PINES, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Alf Engen, professional ski-jumper from Salt Lake City, yesterday eclipsed his own world's professional record with a leap of 237 feet in the first flight of the annual winter games carnival here. The best jump, 248.76 feet, now pending official sanction, was made at Davos, Switzerland, last winter by Sigmund Rund, member of the Norwegian Olympic team now at Lake Placid, N. Y.

PERKINS DEFEATS DAY, 7 and 5

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—T. Phillip Perkins, with experience on his side, beat back the challenge of Young Winfield Day, 17-year-old schoolboy of Chicago, and won the La Gorce open amateur golf championship yesterday, 7 and 5. Day conceded victory to the former British open amateur champion with a dramatic flash at the thirty-first green.

WINNIPEGS LOSE EXHIBITION

TORONTO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Winnipeg, Canada's Olympic hockey team, took a 5-to-3 setback one night in an exhibition against two of Toronto's amateur senior sextets, the Nationals and the Marlboros. Each team played half the game against the Pegs. Jimmy McMullen, Nationals' right wing, scored the only goal.

POLISH SEXTET LOSES

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Polish Olympics dropped their third straight hockey match in the United States last night, losing to the Walbrook Club of Baltimore, 4 to 3.

EXHIBITION HOCKEY

Walbrook 4, Polish Olympics 3.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 159

THOMAS J. COOK

Chicago, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Tulsa Oilers of the American Hockey Association in the 1928-29 season. He was born May 17, 1908, at Fort William, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, is 5ft. 7in. in height, weighs 140 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1927-28—Fort William Juniors, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1928-29—Manitoba University Juniors.
1929-30—Fort William Juniors, Manitoba Hockey Association.
1930-31—Tulsa, American Hockey Association.
1931-32—Chicago, National Hockey League.

California in Tie For Lead on Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 30—The University of California basketball team climbed from second place to a tie with Southern California for first in the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference by defeating the Trojans, 27 to 18, at Oakland last night. The game was fast but loosely played, neither team showing the offense of which it is capable.

California played brilliantly on defense, allowing the Trojans only four floor goals and not many more opportunities. Ten of Southern California's 18 points were gained from fouls. The only scoring performance of note was that given by the Golden Bears' substitute center, William C. Coughlan '34, who came into the game just before the end of the first half to shoot four floor goals and a foul throw and account for one-third of his team's total points. The summary:

CALIFORNIA		SOUTH. CALIFORNIA
Kintana, Smart, lf	rf,	Copps
Seifert, Eifert, Catelles, rf	lg,	Beacon
Read, Coughlan, c	c,	Pierce
Vendt, Sloan, lg	rf,	Nemer, Elliott
Ohashi, Crowley, rg	lf,	Gardner, Erskine

Score—University of California 27, University of Southern California 18. Goals from floor—Coughlan 4, Kintana 2, Read 2, Vendt, Seifert for California; Gardner 2, Capps, Erskine for Southern California. Goals from foul—Eifert 3, Coughlan, Kintana, Ohashi, Stone for California; Gardner 2, Nemer 3, Pierce, Capps for Southern California. Referee—Ned Kay. Umpire—Oran Landrath.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30—L. R. Rose Jr. '34, brilliant Bruin center, who won a regular position a week ago, last night led the University of California at Los Angeles basketball varsity to a four-point victory over the Stanford University Indians. The game, which ended 35 to 31 in favor of U. C. L. A., was played in the Olympic Auditorium.

After Stanford had rallied, in a desperate second-half attack, to tie the Bruins, 28 to 28, Rose found the basket for three goals from the floor to assure victory for the Bruins. In all, Rose scored 15 points, seven goals from the floor and one from foul.

Last night's contest saw both teams throw caution to the winds and play a fast, open game, featured by brilliant scores from all corners of the court. Stanford gained an early lead, was tied and then passed by the Bruins, who managed to lead, 20 to 14, at the end of the first half. The summary:

U. C. L. A.		STANFORD
Lintlieum, lf	rg,	Norgard
Piper, rf	lg,	Hancock, Ted
Rose, Maxwell, c	c,	Doub, Packard
Lemeke, lg	rf,	Cordry, Cosgrove
Brotsmarkle, Soest, rg	lf,	LaCombe

Score—University of California at Los Angeles 35, Stanford University 31. Goals from floor—Rose 7, Lintlieum 3, Piper 3, Brotsmarkle 2, Lemeke for California (at Los Angeles); Cordry 4, LaCombe 3, Norgard 3, Doub 2 for Stanford. Goals from foul—Lemeke 2, Rose for California at Los Angeles; Cordry 2, LaCombe 2, Doub, Norgard, Cosgrove for Stanford. Referee—H. J. Dana. Umpire—J. B. Blewett.

ONLY SIX QUALIFY IN JUNIOR SABERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Only 19 sabreurs appeared to contest for the places in the saber representation of the New York division of the United States junior saber championship yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club, limiting the total number of qualifiers to six. Of these, the graduate group of New York University, who call themselves University Fencers, stood out well ahead of the balance of the candidates, and all three of them, Miguel A. De Capriles, Max Kapner and Benjamin S. Faber, were among the survivors. New York University also sent a group of four undergraduates, but while three of them qualified in the preliminary round they were unable to contend with any effect against their more experienced comrades, and all were eliminated in the second round.

The balance of the qualifiers were, Lieut. Fred C. Weber, United States Army, who represented the New York Athletic Club; John R. Graf, captain of the Columbia University fencing team, and Julio De La Cerra, Salle De Armes Vince. The championships will be staged at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club, on March 8.

Four strips were contested in the first round, with three survivors. Then these 12 were divided into two strips, with three survivors each. Kapner, 4—0, Cerra 3—1 and De Capriles 2—2, qualified for the championship, from one strip, and Faber 3—1, Graf 3—1, and Weber 3—2, were the survivors on the other strip.

STEADY INCREASE IN CRIMSON SPORTS

In the college year of 1930-31, varsity, second varsity, freshman, class, dormitory and all other teams at Harvard University, took part in 472 contests, according to statistics given out Friday. Over a period of 10 years—from 1921-22 to 1930-31, inclusive—an increase of 165 contests is shown, for in 1921-22 Crimson teams were in 307 games, meets or matches.

The total of all contests for the period of 10 years is 3485. Fifty-six of the 472 contests held in 1930-31 were with Yale University, Harvard's chief rival. This is an increase of 30.

The steady increase is due largely to the addition of boxing, informal Rugby and swimming to the Crimson sports program, and also to the large number of men who play golf and squash. The yearly figures follow:

1921-'22	307	1926-'27	328
1922-'23	329	1927-'28	344
1923-'24	344	1928-'29	369
1924-'25	334	1929-'30	439
1925-'26

OLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH DUG UP IN MESOPOTAMIA

Yale Gets Word of New Discovery in Ruins of Doura-Europos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30—Discovery of an early Christian church containing five beautiful frescoes, in the ruins of Doura-Europos in Mesopotamia, was announced today by Dr. Michael I. Rostovtseff, Sterling professor of ancient history and classical archæology at Yale. The news was received by cablegram from Prof. Clark Hopkins of Yale, directing the joint excavation work by Yale University and the French Academy at Doura, a city covered by the sands of the desert for more than 2000 years.

Professor Rostovtzeff believes that the church is probably that of the Hermite Benjamin, who lived "in a ruined city which bears the name of Doura." This statement will be found in the Syriac Acts of Martyrs, which deal with the life of Mar Mu'ain, a general of Sapor II (310-380 A. D.), King of Persia.

"Our excavations in Doura show us that this is probably the only place in the ancient world which would show such a close connection of the four great civilizations: the Greco-Roman, the Semitic, the Persian and the Christian," Professor Rostovtzeff said.

How excavation of this ancient city has gradually uncovered valuable historical material, is described by Mr. A. M. G. Little of the classical department at Yale. Last season's work was specifically devoted to clearing the fortifications of Doura-Europos on the desert and ravines front and exploration of a large building known as the "Redoubt," supposed to be one of the earliest buildings in the city. Further investigation has been made, too, of the central area of the city, where two contiguous temples of Oriental Dieties with half-Greek names had already been dug.

"Doura-Europos was a Macedonian colony of Alexander's general, Nicanor," Mr. Little said. "It received its Greek culture on a basis of Semitic population attracted from the desert by the security of its walls. It was the connecting link in the caravan trade that wound up the Euphrates Valley from Parthia and the East to the Mediterranean. It saw the Seleucids fall, and Palmyra, its near neighbor, rise; was converted into the Roman Empire under Marcus Aurelius, and fell a final prey to the devastating advance of the New Persia of the Sassanids. If it fell around 256 A. D., it had already endured nearly 600 years, and when Julian the Apostate passed its ruins on his fatal march, seeing the city a haunt of lion and of deer, the record of no less than five civilizations reposed beneath its soil.

"In the center of the city, laid out in a neat system of rectangular blocks like an American city, the social life of the inhabitants awaited exploration. Here a broad street passes directly from the gate facing across the desert toward Palmyra, cutting the city in half, to the internal ravine.

"Near the edge of this ravine, from which probably descended a staircase to the lower level, lay the center of the commercial and social life of the city. Here was found a triumphal arch of the late Roman period, paralleling within the city the large triumphal arch, which was also dug during the season and has yielded a fragmentary Latin inscription.

"Here were found small shops, with their earthenware receptacles still intact; early specimens of the luster jars which had such a brilliant development at Rukka up the river; a fragment of a rare painted glass with a head of Thetis, mother of Achilles, aureoled in gold; a fine gold earring and hoards of coins of the Roman period, invaluable for the history of the Empire.

"But in two houses, one on either side of the city arch, were found on the walls new evidence of the coming and the impact of a civilization not previously remarked at Doura, the resurgent energies of Persia and Sassanids."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:25 United Boston Unemployment Relief.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 "Millie and Archie," skit.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 Chevrolet Musical Chronicles.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Vaspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work," "Communication."
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 Toy Town Trio.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Buddy, Neva and Ann.
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance Orchestra.
9:15 Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review news.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.
11:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign Committee; orchestra; soloists; organ.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Own Night.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBC, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 "Sears Million Dollar Days."
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; Glee Club; Comedy Team.
8:30 Massachusetts Industrial Committee.
8:45 CBS, Vaughn de Leath, "Original Radio Girl"; Dr. Lee Deforest; "Radio Reunion."
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 "Romantic Highlights in Music."
10:00 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Nobis Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Witching Hour; dramatization.
5:45 CBS, "Sleepy-Time Gal."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor, Frederick Landis.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian Legend.
9:30 CBS, Novelty Orchestra; "Scrappy Lambert."
9:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra

WHDH, Boston (830kc-360m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Hawaiian Melodists.
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 The Meistersingers.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 International Broadcast from Germany.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
6:30 NBC, Our American Schools.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Possell, violinist.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:19 p. m.—Principalo Hawaiians.
12:30 Springfield Symphony Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Talk, Hon. Michael J. Hart.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
3:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 Tito Schipa, tenor.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Green, cinema star.
4:30 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:10 United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo.
7:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Gene Tunney, guest speaker; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stak Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Pastorale.
2:30 Shepard Dancepators; soloists.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 "Twilight Reveries."
5:30 The Vagabonds.
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:00 CBS, Talk, Frederick Albert Mitchell-Hedges, "The Lost Atlantis."
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, "The Beiberling Singers."
9:15 CBS, Roxy Theater Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 CBS, California melodies; Miriam Hopkins, guest artist.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—CBS, Geneva; delegates to the World Disarmament Conference; Frederic William Wile.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:15 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor.
5:00 Yankee Network artists recital; Russian balalaika orchestra; soloists.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Grand Opera.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Soloist and accordion.
8:45 Harlequin String Quintet.
9:00 Mendelssohn Singers.
9:30 Organ melodies.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 Zenopoulos Instrumentalists.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos; Spanish instrumentalists; tenor.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and Musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Talk, Mrs. Geissler.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée review.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Ross Gorman's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee review.
4:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

Rising From Sands of the Desert

Courtesy of Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University

MAIN ROAD OF DOURA

In the Background is the Palmyra Gate and at the Left Are Roman Baths With Colonnade.

Roosevelt Makes It Hard for Smith In Massachusetts

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's entry into the Massachusetts presidential primary may force Mr. Alfred E. Smith to show his hand.

If Mr. Smith intends to contest with the Governor for the Democratic presidential nomination, it was believed at the New York State capital that he could not pass up the opportunity of gathering in the heavy block of votes in Massachusetts, a State where he is considered especially strong. To get these votes he would have to enter the lists against Governor Roosevelt.

The former Governor has not revealed his plans, but reports that he and Governor Roosevelt had broken are based largely on the assumption that the 1928 candidate is at least receptive to the idea of another nomination.

Mr. Roosevelt gave permission yesterday to enter his name in the Massachusetts primary, April 26. Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, a Smith supporter in 1928, visited the New York executive and went home with the Governor's assent to the entry of his name. Mayor Curley doubted that Mr. Smith would enter the Massachusetts lists against Governor Roosevelt.

"This man Roosevelt," Mayor Curley said, "has pointed out some of the best solutions of the economic problem, and after all it must be remembered that that is the important thing. People want bread instead of beer."

A reporter wanted to know what the Democrats would do about the League of Nations. The Mayor answered, "The Japanese have done more to take that question out of the Democratic Party than the Democrats ever could do."

FARMERS TO MEET IN ESSEX COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVERS, Mass., Jan. 30—Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural School are announcing a Farmers' and Homemakers' Day the eighteenth of its kind, to take place March 9. Six sectional meetings will discuss homemaking, dairy, poultry, fruit growing, market gardening, and ornamental gardening and the various departments of the school will vie with each other in putting up educational displays.

In the homemaking department teachers and students will demonstrate up-to-date processes and work in their special fields. The agricultural department will present an educational display occupying a portion of four rooms on the main floor of the agricultural building.

JAPAN SAID TO SEEK CONTROL OF CHINA

Control of China was called the objective of Japan's activities in Manchuria and Shanghai by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese trade bureau in Boston, speaking to the Boston Chapter Military Order of the World War last night. Once this objective is obtained, Japan means to gain the alliance of Russia or conquer that country, he asserted.

Dr. Hsieh expressed a belief that upon the consolidation of its power in Asia, Japan would direct its aggression toward the United States.

Tactics employed by the Japanese include the seizure of funds in the banks and treasuries of the cities it captures, he said. Destruction of schools and libraries in China is also sought, he asserted.

PARSONS JOINS CHILD LABOR BOARD

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, who resigned recently after 17 years' service as Commissioner of Probation, was elected executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee yesterday. Mr. Parsons will take up his new duties Feb. 1.

The engagement of the new secretary is part of a well-thought-out program for enlarging the scope of the agency's activities to include the whole field of child welfare. In relation to the other agencies, Mr. Parsons wanted it to be known that the aim of his office will be to supplement, not to supplant, any activities now under way. The new appointee brings to his office a wealth of interest and experience in public welfare activities.

FLYING DECLARED BASED ON DESK WORK

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—The executive's desk is more important than the pilot's seat in commercial aviation, Mr. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, writes in the Yale News.

"The real business of flying," he said, "is conducted on the solid terra firma of engineering and administrative efficiency. On the other hand, I recommend that men who wish to enter aviation, either as executives or engineers, first of all learn to fly."

Sales of $700,000 Are Forecast For Automobile Show

Mr. Chester I. Campbell, director of the Boston Automobile Show, predicted today that at least $700,000 worth of cars will have been sold when the $1,000,000 display ends tonight.

While dealers had expressed considerable optimism over their prospects before the show opened, the volume of business, it is said, has far exceeded their anticipations. To them, it spells an invigorating business year and the possible dissipation of the clouds of apathy which have clung to industry.

As a whole, it is estimated that 900 cars have been sold thus far. The heavy advance in sales over last year has not been individualistic, but is noted throughout the building. One representative of a well-known manufacturer of high-priced cars reported that sales had exceeded last year at the show by 300 per cent. This dealer acclaimed his record as the peak of sales made by his concern at a Boston exhibit.

Another dealer in the middle-priced car bracket said his sales, up to this morning, included 38 cars, two trucks and 9 used cars, whereas in 1931, his total sales were 15 cars.

These figures reflect the general trend of sales estimates. Heavy buying in the used car exhibit in the basement is also noted. As for prospects of future sales and from the standpoint of interested spectators, it seems to be the consensus of dealers that this season has been the brightest they can recall. The lecturers on points of interest in the models have been constantly surrounded by eager listeners and bombarded with questions, a show official states.

Another important step toward organizing motorists against ill-advised legislation affecting them was taken at the show headquarters yesterday, when Mr. Campbell announced the selection of Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, as vice-president of the Automobile Owners League, recently formed to represent motorists at legislative hearings.

The league organizers plan to call a mass meeting of motorists next week to ask their support.

Higher General Level in Education Stressed by Dean

Scholarship as well as pedagogical enlightenment, emphasis placed upon instruction as well as research, this is the present policy of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, as explained by Dean H. W. Holmes in his annual report.

"We are concerned in our comprehensive program," says Dean Holmes, "with turning out superior practitioners as well as scholars. The need in American education today is for a higher quality in teaching and in school administration. Nothing matters so much now as the establishment of a sounder conception of what it means to be a school master.

"It is common knowledge that this country faces new demands, never before presented, certainly never before perceived—demands which arise because our fateful experiment in democracy has passed beyond its frontier period. Every agency of social control and social advance, the law and government, business, charity, the churches, is aware of pressures and perplexities unknown before; and this condition is so generally admitted and discussed it needs only to be stated. In education the resulting need is that now the schools must have a more intelligent direction and especially a higher general level of performance among teachers."

The dean explains that the help most needed at the moment cannot come through the further expansion and mechanical elaboration of educational facilities but only through the raising up of leaders who shall be able to work improvement in the direction and fundamental character of education.

PEACE PRAYER SERVICE TO BE HELD

Faneuil Hall, Boston's "Cradle of Liberty," will be the scene of another movement for freedom—this time freedom from war and armament—next Sunday, Jan. 31, at 4:30 p. m., when a community prayer service for "World Peace and Disarmament" will be held.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely will preside at the service, while Dr. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College will speak. The Representative Citizens' Committee, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, is asking that all "citizens who believe in God, in prayer and in peace attend this mass meeting." Admission is free.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

DEFICIT INCREASES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Province of New Brunswick closed the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1931, with a deficit of $780,808 in the ordinary revenue account. A deficit of $437,963 had been estimated in the budget.

This is disclosed in the annual financial statement released for publication today by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. The net debt of the province at the end of the fiscal year stood at $44,200,838 as compared with $40,240,520—an increase of $3,960,318.

LEAGUE COUNCIL DENIES APPEALS OF UKRAINIANS

Only Slight Criticism of Polish Government Made in Report

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 30—With Mr. Nataske Sato of Japan acting as rapporteur, several minority complaints, including Ukrainian petitions which have concentrated public attention for more than a year, were swiftly settled on the whole against the interests of minorities at today's Council session.

Ukrainian petitions which alleged that Polish regiments in the autumn of 1930 "pacified" Ukrainian villages and inhabitants by wrecking schools, libraries and homes and severely beating citizens were dismissed with only the lightest criticisms of the Polish Government.

In contrast, Mr. Sato harshly reprimanded the Ukrainians themselves for "terrorism" preceding their punishment by Polish regiments.

After his report two members of the committee of three which had the Ukrainian affair under study for a year expressed disapproval of Mr. Sato's division of blame. Both Viscount Cecil of England and Mr. Eric A. Colban of Norway stressed the extent of alleged outrages committed on Ukrainians and urged compensation by the Polish Government.

A German delegate who has consistently defended minority rights as the major policy of the German Government mildly accepted the report, and thus aroused suspicions of a bargain between Poland and Germany over the Ukrainian affair.

Similar suspicions were also leveled at the Japanese report with Mr. August Zaleski of Poland's discreet silence whenever Manchuria was mentioned cited as quid pro quo.

However, Mr. Sato could not avoid stating in veiled language that the conduct of Polish authorities could not be justified even by the reprehensible origins of the Ukrainian situation. He referred to imprisonment by the Government of members of the punitive force, thus revealing that abuses were committed.

The report ends consideration of events which have aroused intense propaganda and protests, for instance in the British Parliament, comparable to the Armenian agitations of old. Students of the system of protection of minorities consider this affair a serious blow to the League's bulwark against oppression. But it is not denied that intrigues of Ukrainian agitators so complicated the situation as perhaps to render the Council's evasion inevitable.

Japan Declared Violating Treaty

Japan's military activities in and around Shanghai are in direct violation of her treaty obligations under the Pact of Paris, the Nine Power treaty, and the Covenant of the League of Nations, according to Dr. G. Nye Steiger, associate professor of history at Simmons College. Long connected with St. John's University, Shanghai, he pointed out yesterday in connection with the Japanese move that in Japan there is no check on the executive power such as that which exists in this country.

"Ministers acting in the name of the Emperor may one day make a decree and the next day break it without assuming any blame for their change of mind. The Emperor is a law unto himself," he said.

"A national election will be held in Japan on February 20, and the militarist party, if it can go to the people with the claim that it has materially forwarded Japanese interests in China, will have a tremendous card in its hand. The militarist party is dealing itself a political trump."

North Carolina Court Saves Jury Expenses

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 30 (AP)—Cumberland Superior Court, as an economy measure, will hold a "juryless term" beginning Feb. 15.

Mr. C. B. Broadfoot, court clerk, today said no jurors would be summoned for the civil term, but that Judge M. V. Barnhill would hold court to sign consent judgments and act in cases not needing juries. He estimated that $500 will be saved by not calling any jurors.

Human Values Closely Knit With Buying Value of Dollar

Story of Mother of Three Whose 1913 Dollars Shrunk Till in 1920 They Bought Only Half as Much, Shows Need of Stabilization

Your dollar today is worth considerably more than it was in 1926. The following article, the first of two on this subject, explains the operation of some financial and economic influences which tend to cause price fluctuation and to defeat efforts at stabilization. It is particularly timely in view of activities aimed to release credit, bolster the banking system, and eliminate Federal Reserve System restrictions.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A mother of three children visited a large city bank in 1920 with a story of investment loss that illustrates the human values bound up in fluctuations of the purchasing power of the dollar. Her husband's estate had been settled in 1913. Because of the three children she felt the necessity of being ultra-conservative in her investments. She had placed the money so as to bar, as she supposed, any possibility of risk to the slender principal.

The following table shows how her money was invested and the income. The first item was an annuity left under her husband's insurance policy:

Life annuity	$500 a year
$5000 in savings banks @ 4%	200 a year
$5000 5 bonds @ 5%	250 a year
$5000 2 mortgages @ 6%	300 a year
	$1250 a year

She was still getting $1250 a year when she visited the banker, but it would not buy what $600 bought in 1913. Now, seven years later, she was in distress. It had been possible to meet the situation and maintain the previous standards of living under the 1913 prices, but in 1920 everything was changed. Her principal was, theoretically at least, untouched. But all these dollars that remained numerically the same seemed to be only about half as big as they were when she loaned them.

Many Other in Same Boat

For that, of course, was what she had done. When she bought her bonds she had given $5000 worth of 1913 dollars, but the 1920 dollars which would be paid back if she now sold the paper, would be a different thing.

In the same way the dollars which the husband had been paying to the life insurance company were now coming back to her as the same old paper money, but with an actual purchasing power of about half the 1913 value.

The banker visualized thousands of others in the same predicament and few with the slightest conception of what had happened. An unseen "robber" had gone to the shelf, or safety deposit boxes where bonds had been hidden, and stolen more than half the value of their money.

The banker knew that it was not merely that "prices" had gone up. The whole relationship, between the amount of gold in the world and the amount of commodities, had shifted. Dollars are measured in fixed weight of gold. Because of the war there was a dearth of commodities and a plethora of gold. The beam of the balance on the commodities side had grown heavier and sunk down, and the gold had gone up.

Commodity Prices Doubled

Put in another way, the index number of the United States Bureau of Labor statistics, on the basis of average wholesale prices in 1913, was reckoned as 100, while at the high point of 1920 it rose to 225. This increase in commodity prices from 1914 to 1920 caused the value of investments and incomes of all creditors to be suddenly cut in two.

This fluctuation, which acted to the detriment of such creditors as the mother in question, was a benefit to the people on the other side of the ledger. Most of them were just as ignorant of the real forces that aided them, as were those who were injured. Debtors were able to pay their debts at the peak of 1920 with dollars worth less than one-half the 1914 dollars. One public estimate, made some years ago, was that the process of inflation at this period caused $60,000,000,000 to be transferred from the creditor class to the debtor class.

Indeed, the mere addition of a time deflation began to reverse, though to a lesser degree; this time to the benefit of creditors and the hardship of debtors.

It has long been recognized that instability of values has been one of the major causes of business and personal financial insecurity. With recent predictions by a committee of the League of Nations that the world's gold supply may become inadequate to support the normal increase of business a decade or two hence, the present prospect is for a continued period of falling commodity prices, such as from the '70's to about 1897.

Importance of Stability

"The proper handling of price stability," Mr. Owen D. Young has said, "is one of the most important matters facing the capitalistic system. In it will be found the roots of those maladjustments which result in unequal and unfair distribution of wealth, in unemployment and other problems."

Though much has been suggested, little is being done about the situation, primarily because it is difficult for the public to understand. Much has been done, or attempted, to stabilize business, but the effort to stabilize money has not, for example, even enlisted the study of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

One of the groups seeking to cope with the situation is the Stable Money Association of New York, which in a recent statement emphasized that the matter is a world problem, and outlined its program of fostering research and education on the whole subject.

Investigations of a committee of experts called by the League of Nations in 1929 also are still proceeding.

The Stable Money Association does not favor any particular plan, but notes that "periods of falling prices are periods of business depression, while periods of rising prices are periods of boom, overexpansion and inefficiency." Neither does the association find it desirable to eliminate all variations in prices.

See Danger in the Future

But it is agreed that variations in the supply of money and credit have caused many major swings in the price level, and, if proper control is not exercised, "may cause other major swings in the future."

Growing attention to the subject is indicated by money stabilization action taken within the past year by the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, the Iowa Bar Association, and other organizations.

One plan receiving wide attention is that advanced by Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale, who would alter the number of grains in the gold dollar to maintain the price level. He recommends that when gold becomes cheap more grains be added to the dollar so that it would purchase the same quantity, and when it becomes dear, some gold withdrawn.

When prices "fall," as it is said, the fact is that it is not so much that the commodities have dropped in price as that the value of gold has gone up. Dr. Fisher proposes that the value of gold in the dollar should be determined by the general price level of commodities, instead of determining the prices by the value of gold in the dollar.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Fine Prints in an Unusual Exhibit

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

CHICAGO

NOW on view at the Lakeside Press, lent from the extraordinary collection of Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, is an exhibition that might well be entitled "Six Centuries of Fine Prints. It is almost a history of the development of the art of print making from the fifteenth century up to the present time. The great masters of wood engraving and copper plate, the etchers and lithographers whose names are revered by all print collectors are here represented by examples of unusually high quality.

There are 238 prints in all, hung chronologically, to emphasize the development and progress of the art. To be sure, one cannot say that Dürer of the sixteenth and Rembrandt of the seventeenth century have ever been improved upon in their own fields, or even nearly approached, but the success of a master, particularly in the early days, gave new inspiration to his contemporaries and followers, which can often be traced directly.

The fine quality of the fifteenth and sixteenth century prints is astonishing. So crisp and clear are the impressions, the paper in such good condition, that it is difficult to understand how such perfect specimens could have survived to our times.

Self-Effacement

Any work of art, after all, is only the communication of an idea; the expression of something the artist wished to say in a manner personal to himself, and the clarity of his expression is largely due to the absorbing interest in his work which made him forget himself entirely. One cannot help feeling that this glorious self-effacement is seen more frequently in the early masters. They wrestled with their subject matter and developed the technical processes from their very need for clearer expression. Ambiguities have no place in their experience. But because these prints set forth their ideas so clearly they mirror the convictions of their makers.

The early copper engravers, shown here in such rare examples as Schöngauer's Death of the Virgin, and Mantegna's Virgin and Child, had nothing to learn technically from each other, or any of their successors, but one is German, the other Italian and the point of view of each is of his own race, necessarily. Each, a master technician, valued his technique only for the expression of ideas. This is the stuff of which great art is built. Technical processes have been made subordinate completely to personal expression. To be sure we admire the way the prints are done.

We compare the lines of these masters with the amazing delicacy of Dürer's plates, and feel the stimulating quality of superb craftsmanship in all of them, but with this alone there would be little of permanent value. We are interested more in what a great personality had to say, than in how he said it. But then, too, it must be remembered that a genius will not be satisfied with trite and mechanical modes of expression. Whatever the current techniques may be he generally finds them quite adequate for his use, but treats them so personally and intensively that they seem new things, instinct with greater life. Innovations, technically, are seen to be matters of gradual development.

Fifteen Rembrandts

The Rembrandt prints, 15 examples covering well his different modes of expression and types of subject matter, are an exhibition in themselves. All of them are fine in quality, and several perhaps the finest known. "Christ Healing the Sick," (The Hundred Guilder Print) is one of the best, and another religious subject, "Christ Preaching," is certainly not inferior. There is a richness of effect combined with simplicity of means which has not been surpassed in etching. Familiar as these prints are to students of Rembrandt and of etching, it is hardly possible than more than a few visitors can have seen them in such perfect examples.

There are many fine engraved portraits of the French school of the end of the seventeenth century, Nanteuil, Masson, and others, and the first mezzotint, a portrait of the Landgravine of Hesse is shown.

The greatest of print makers seem all to be there. A lithograph of Goya's seems a better example than the aquatint shown. Meryon, Daumier, Delacroix, Haden, Whistler—all giants—are well represented. Only when it comes to the twentieth century does the pace seem to slacken. There are so many printmakers now, and so many of them are restlessly trying this and that, that one finds it difficult to come to a conclusion as to just what is the best and most worth while, and this seems to have been reflected somewhat in the selection.

Here, perhaps because they have not been taken so seriously, and perhaps because the chronological hanging has emphasized the great diversity of techniques and subject matter, we feel a hollowness, a preoccupation with effects where subjects are not deeply felt. It is art to be sure, in many cases bordering on virtuosity, but it is difficult to believe that it rises to the heights of the early masters. Perhaps their fewer "advantages" forced them to concentrate and not scatter their efforts over too wide a field. It certainly made them feel more deeply. Have the artists of our time forgotten how to feel?

That an exhibition of this kind is to be found in a great printing plant and not in an art museum is worthy of comment. Mr. T. E. Donnelley, president of the Lakeside Press believes that printers are in a peculiarly favorable position to explain art to the public, and perhaps do something to show them that art is practical and useful rather than merely ornamental. With this in mind a large gallery for the public was built in their new plant, as a memorial to his father, and every three months exhibitions, generally of fine printing or the work of the foremost illustrators, are shown. This purely art show is considered to be a logical development of the more industrial exhibitions that have gone before.

Lesser Ury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

IT IS regrettable that even today a great painter, in his seventieth year, should fail to be recognized when such recognition is willingly accorded after his passing. Lesser Ury, pioneer of Impressionistic painting in Germany, passed away on Oct. 18 scarcely three weeks before his seventieth birthday on Nov. 7. His life, which was entirely dedicated to painting, was tragic, as he failed to find a point of contact with mankind. He lived in his studio, lonely and shy, filled with mistrust of his fellows.

To these characteristics one attributes the fact that he was misunderstood during his life and that a broader circle had no knowledge of his existence nor the significance of his work. A few were always lifting their voices in his praise and in 1921 his biography by Adolph Donath appeared. This biography was the first to show Ury's position in modern painting. He was born in a small town in the province of Posen, until recently belonging to Germany, in 1873 he came to Berlin and in 1878 he was a student in the Academy in Düsseldorf. A year after he entered the Academy in Brussels, with Portaels, where he won one of the first prizes. From there he went to Paris.

A Fresh Viewpoint

One cannot underestimate the influence of the French open-air painting on Ury. But in reality the young artist understood only the bare facts of Impressionism, and he used it in his own way, evolving an individual style which he expressed in color pure and simple—he solved his problems of form and light with it.

For some years he traveled before settling down in Berlin. His wandering life did not help the Germans to understand him, as they were still enamored with realism and historical painting. Even Liebermann, who had been sent in 1887 with a wonderful introduction from Uhde, did not know what to make of Ury's pictures. They were too "radical," too full of color. Liebermann painted in brown and gray. Ury's color was new, as were his themes.

He painted the streets of Berlin in the glittering lights of night, on sunny days, or showing the multitudinous reflections of people and vehicles in the wet asphalt. Many of these pictures are arranged in the 12 salons of the National Gallery, under egis of Director Justi.

Ury went to Berlin from Paris by way of Volluvet, in Belgium (where he painted his first open-air landscapes), Munich and Italy. The Italian visit in 1890 had the greatest influence on his color, which was bright, radiant and clean. While in Italy he painted clear bright landscapes and seascapes full of sunshine and blues, by which means he depicted every color of the sunny South. One appreciates the deep feeling which this lonely painter had for the sentiment and individuality of every landscape and the charm with which he composed his pictures. Many compare these with the later German paintings of mountains, of the Baltic Sea and the straightforward landscapes of Berlin's surroundings.

Bible Themes

Ury's favorite themes were from the Old Testament. While he was painting the house of an artist friend he executed the picture of Jeremiah's travels. Beneath the blue starry vault of heaven the prophet lies huddled on a gently rounded mountain. The earth and the figure are the same color, thus making a unified composition. The sky is tender blue where it meets the mountain, deepening and darkening in tone as it ascends. The picture was painted in 1897.

In 1926 he painted "Jacob Blessing Benjamin." The composition is held together by unity of color. It shows the seated figure of Jacob, hand uplifted in blessing the kneeling boy. The expression of the hands, the attitude of the boy seeking protection are striking; one almost forgets it is painting. The daring juxtaposition of the old man's blue garment and the boy's green shirt which are bathed in dazzling light is remarkable. Beautiful is his last large painting, done in 1931. It is full of dignity and emotion—an elderly Jew lost in prayer, the chamber flooded with the rays of the sun and lighting up the gold embroidery of the praying cloak, the materials and flesh have an inner glow and yet the whole is painted only in grays, from black to gray and white to gray.

One experiences something of astonishment as one walks down a line of his pictures. The coloring of nature, the drift of the wind, the rising and the setting of the sun, the delicate veil of damp air and the thick vapor of a London fog through which the setting sun burns red, the haziness of the sea and the sky on the northern coasts, the gentle melancholy of the sandy landscapes around Berlin—one experiences in each the atmosphere peculiar to the place, whether it is the bright world of a coffee house, the interior of a quickly moving vehicle or the crowded movement of the streets.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

SUPPLEMENTARY to the great exhibition at Burlington House, quite a number of smaller exhibitions of French art have been opened. Several of these carry on the story of French painting to the present day, while others reveal more fully aspects of French art only lightly touched upon at Burlington House.

At the British Museum is a special exhibition of French drawings, prints and illuminated manuscripts, from the vast stores of the museum, displayed in the King Edward VII Galleries and the Grenville Room. The Clouets, Claude and Watteau are magnificently represented among the drawings. The prints begin with woodcuts from about 1500, continue with examples of such sixteenth century engravers as Duvet, Gourmont and Etienne de Laune, and include a magnificent array of engraved portraits by Nanteuil and his successors, and the chief eighteenth century engravers. Meryon and other nineteenth cenutry etchers are fully represented, and the modern French works shown include color prints as well as etchings, lithographs and wood engravings. As there are no prints in the Burlington House exhibition, this special display at the British Museum—which will remain on view till March—is immensely valuable as illustrating the further achievements of France in the graphic arts.

Henri Rousseau

"Masterpieces by Twentieth-Century French Painters" is the title of an exhibition at the Lefèvre Galleries in King Street, St. James's, which begins almost exactly where the Burlington House collection ends. Here, for example, are three paintings by the douanier Henri Rousseau (1844-1910), whose absence from the official exhibition has caused some comment. "Monkeys in the Forest," painted in 1909, is a large work which shows this naïve painter at his best, ordering a tangle of tropical vegetation into a splendidly decorative picture.

Here also are two large and important paintings by Pierre Bonnard (born 1867) and Edouard Vuillard (born 1868), who though still living are the leading exponents of a development of nineteenth century impressionism, their delicate "intimate" handling being logically a halfway house between the lyrical impressionism of Monet and Sisley and the laboratory divisionism of Seurat and Signac.

Fauvism, the movement which succeeded neo-impressionism, is represented by Matisse, with his "Repos des Modeles," with a powerful and opulently colored figure study by Georges Rouault, and by the paintings of Modigliani (1884-1920), who though of Italian nationality did most of his work in Paris and was certainly dominated by French influence. Similarly Picasso the Spaniard is also included now among the Ecole de Paris, and in this exhibition we may see the fine figure group "La Vie" of his "Blue Period" (1903), when he was numbered among the Fauves, and also one of his most brilliant post-cubist abstract paintings, "L'Atelier," painted in 1925.

Other aspects of cubist or abstract painting may be seen in important paintings here by Braque, Juan Cris and Leger, while the reaction from it may be seen in the austerely realistic brown still life, "Nature Morte à la Table," by Derain, and also in the splendidly decorative "Combat Naval," painted last year by Jean Lurçat, in which a gloriously decorative design has been obtained by a simplification of ragged sails against a yellow sky. Though this exhibition only includes 27 pictures, Dufy, Dufresne and Utrillo are equally well represented in it, and the collection merits its title as a collection of modern masterpieces.

Leicester Galleries

A wider field is covered by the exhibition of twentieth-century French painting at the Leicester Galleries, where the exhibits are generally smaller and number close on 60 works. Conspicuous features here are a splendid landscape by Dunoyer de Segonzac, an exceptionally fine figure subject by Souverbie, an exquisite pastel landscape by Xavier Roussel, Marie Laurencin's delightful "Girl with Guitar," Pascin's delicate "Young Girl Seated," and characteristic works by Chirico, Forain, Othon Friesz, Marquet, Signac, Vallotton, Vlaminck and others not represented in the King Street exhibition. And since this exhibition at the Leicester Galleries also includes works by Braque, Bonnard, Derain, Matisse, Picasso, Modigliani and Utrillo, it certainly emphasises the wealth and variety of contemporary French painting.

New British Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Herbert Wilcox has made "The Blue Danube; A Rhapsody" (British and Dominions), to exploit the merits of Mr. Alfred Rode's Tzigane Band, which, dressed as wandering gypsies, plays the music of Vienna with abandon. This is an excellent band, when in its proper place, as, for example, at the Royal Command Variety performance last May. In this picture the Tzigane Band plays Strauss's "Blue Danube" waltz. Surely the proper way to treat this was to make it a background for a pictorial tour of the river, with here and there a flashback to the band so the source of the music should not be forgotten. Instead, we are shown only an intolerably lengthy sequence of the band itself, so that, in spite of the excellence of the playing, we became heartily tired of the tune long before it was over.

Another recent British release, "Tonight's the Night—Pass It On" (British International Pictures), is a less pretentious but more satisfactory film than "The Blue Danube." It deals with the efforts of Mr. Leslie Fuller, not inaptly described by the press representatives as the "rubber-faced comedian," to escape from the prison to which an unjustly suspicious slate club, of which he is secretary, has consigned him. The picture, in spite of the somewhat unattractive nature of the surroundings in which most of the action takes place, is robustly amusing.

Model for the Shakespeare Memorial, by Mr. A. Stirling Calder, Awarded the James E. McClees Prize for Originality, at the Annual Show of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

The Pennsylvania Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

SHOULD a work of art be an isolated, subjective bit of self-expression, or an active problem solved for some definite purpose and site? The more one views exhibitions of contemporary painting and sculpture the more one is convinced that art held to definite purpose yields greater significance.

The current one hundred and twenty-seventh annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts offers food for thought. It is probably the largest exhibition of its kind ever held by that institution, yet from its 534 paintings and its 107 works in sculpture it is not difficult to cull the few significant compositions. Of these the most striking are found to be sculpture designed for a particular purpose.

Mr. C. P. Jennewein's "Indian and Eagle," accorded the George D. Widener memorial gold medal, is the terminal figure for a memorial being erected by the United States Government at Tours, France, to commemorate the services of the American expeditionary forces during the World War. It typifies America. On a high column the "Indian and Eagle" will dominate four other figures grouped at the base.

In its gallery presentation it is impossible to raise the group to the height it will achieve in its final installation, and in consequence, while the work is easily the most striking single contribution to the annual, it is seen at a disadvantage. The layman will find it difficult to visualize the group as part of a large memorial, acquiring through added height an entirely different perspective relationship.

Perspective Problems

The artist who creates for some definite purpose grapples with perspective problems. The eagle swooping down on the Indian's arm seems, when viewed at normal eye-line, to equalize in height and weight the kneeling human figure. Raised on its column, however, it will assume different proportions.

Another composition executed for a particular site is Mr. A. Stirling Calder's "Model for the Shakespeare Memorial." This grouping of Shakespearean characters for monumental purpose won for its sculptor the James E. McClees prize for originality. The completed group has for several years been installed in Logan Circle in front of the Philadelphia Free Public Library.

Gardens formal and informal are still favorite locales for sculpture. Mr. Walker Hancock's "Bird Charmer," an Indian composition of more reserved effect than that by Mr. Jennewein, is destined for a position near the bird house in St. Louis's Zoological Gardens.

Two works of ambitious trend come from Mr. Albin Polasek. So different are they in emotional pitch that they seem to indicate a dual nature in the sculptor executing them. One deals with the savage and primitive; the other with the idyllic and sweet. One is titled "Primeval Struggle," and shows a muscular prehistoric man bracing his body against the attack of a wolf; the other, "Forest Idyll," shows a standing nymph, carefully draped for compositional effect, and holding in the crook of her arm the form of a tiny deer while she gazes down on its mother.

Of the smaller works in sculpture two of the most interesting are animal compositions, Mr. Pietro Montana's "Orphans," and Gertrude K. Lathrop's "King Penguin." Mr. Sherry Fry's "Female Figure" and Brenda Putnam's "Sun Dial" offer two decorative handlings of the garden figure.

The Paintings

The majority of the paintings are much less purposeful. A number of the more important works were culled from the American section of the recent Carnegie International exhibition, and include such studies as Mr. Rockwell Kent's "Adirondacks," awarded the Jennie Sesnan gold medal and prize; Mr. Franklin Watkins's much discussed "Suicide in Costume," and Mr. Leon Kroll's "Summer, New York."

Western artists are to the fore. "Rain in the Badlands," by Mr. Jes Schlaikjer, is one of the less stereotyped landscapes, achieving through genuine emotion an epic quality found also in such compositions as those by Mr. Eugene Higgins and Mr. Gifford Beal.

Vivid in pigmentation and pattern are the landscapes from the Southwest—Mr. W. Herbert Dunton's "Sunset in the Foothills," Mr. Victor Higgins's "Winter Funeral," Mr. Ernest Blumenchein's "Mountain Near Taos" and Mr. Heber Allen Chapin's "Arizona."

The artist ranges from the Atlantic to the Pacific in search for subject matter, and is more and more concentrating upon the American scene. There are Philadelphia nocturnes by Mr. Fred Wagner; a brownish type-crowded Bowery scene by Mr. Reginal Marsh; a glimpse of Pittsburgh by Mr. T. T. Sharp; patterns human and architectural as seen from a bus top in New York by Mr. John R. Grabach, and teeming figures in Mr. Blendon R. Campbell's "Auction in New Hampshire" and Mr. Harry Roseland's "Coney Island."

Mr. Paul Bartlett's "The Sand Barge," awarded the Temple gold medal, is also eloquent of America, with its workers, its derrick and its background of gas tanks.

Although the painters' jury numbered several of America's foremost moderns, the canvases honored were conservative. The Carol W. Beck gold medal and prize went to Saul for "Child With Instrument"; while by vote of the Academy's Committee on Exhibition, Hilda Belcher won the Walter Lippincott prize for her "Portrait by Night," and Virginia Armitage McCall, still a student in the Academy's schools, the Mary Smith prize for her "Waldron Academy, Overbrook."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

London Holiday Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There have been few more successful Christmases in the London theater than that of 1931. On Boxing Day only four of London's West End theaters were shut. There were 27 matinées and 53 evening shows. It is estimated that that day's total of box office receipts amounted to nearly £40,000.

The number of seasonable entertainments has been large. Most riotously successfully of all, at any rate from the children's point of view, is the pantomime "Cinderella" at the Lyceum. This is an extraordinarily lavish production, with a royal coach blazing with electric lights, and a wonderful transformation scene. But its chief attraction undoubtedly lies in its principal comedian, Mr. George Jackley. Mr. Jackley, with floured face and nose incarnadined, and a hoarse but tremendously noisy voice, is one of the last and best of that long line of low comedians for which the British stage is famous.

He is a bold, not to say reckless, man who refuses at least to pretend to be amused by Mr. Jackley. For if this autocratic and imperious humorist chances to perceive any occupant of the stalls not grinning from ear to ear at his witticisms, he is prepared to hold up the show and solicit the attention of the whole audience to this individual so unfortunate as to be able to gaze on Mr. Jackley without being dissolved in laughter.

The most memorable moment of the entertainment came when Mr. Jackley as the Baron set the boys in the audience singing against the girls an extraordinary ditty which ran "Who put the oo in Timbuctoo, And who put the tri in tripe?" The noise and enthusiasm that accompanied this enterprise were something to be remembered. And what a shout there was when the Baron hopefully, as one who expected the singing immediately to improve in quality, remarked, as a mature and six-footed late-comer after the interval stole into his seat, "There's another little boy come in." This gagging is in the authentic tradition of British pantomime.

At the Garrick Theater there is another pantomime, "Dick Whittington." With Miss Dorothy Dickson as a charmingly diffident hero the singing and dancing in this production are better than the humor, though a very small and self-possessed girl has five minutes of irresistible fun. Miss Jean Adrienne is an attractive Alice.

At the Holborn Empire, Miss Italia Conti's pupils give an excellent performance of "Where the Rainbow Ends," a patriotic and romantic story that fills the children in the audience with huge delight; and at the Savoy, the second season of Mr. A. A. Milne's stage version of Mr. Kenneth Graham's "Wind in the Willows," under the name of "Toad of Toad Hole," with Mr. Richard Goolden as an admirable Mole, is successful. Mr. Laddie Cliff has brought to the Prince Edward's Theater "The Millionaire Kid," in which he shows himself once again a speedy and clever dancer, while Mr. Barrie Lupino is an agile and resourceful comedian.

'The Burning Pestle'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Old Vic, "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," by Beaumont and Fletcher. Producer, Harcourt Williams. This merry triple skit, upon Spanish romances of the Don Quixote type, upon such contemporary plays as Heywood's "Four Prentices of London," and, thirdly, upon the vogue, then prevalent in popular theaters, for the admission of spectators, at sixpence extra, upon the stage—topical though it be to the Elizabethan age—still makes a bright and amusing entertainment for modern audiences, when it is imaginatively produced, and briskly carried through, as was the case at the Old Vic. Purists might argue, with some justification, that too many liberties have been taken with the text, in the way of "gagging" and interpolations; but there is no gainsaying the facts that a packed house, upon Twelfth Night, thoroughly enjoyed itself, and that the advance bookings are most satisfactory.

This is not an easy play to put on; for the cast is a long one, and some nice discrimination is called for, as to the precise degree in which straight acting of the more serious episodes may profitably be twisted to the purposes of burlesque. But the company, headed by Mr. Ralph Richardson, as Ralph the grocer's apprentice, with Miss Sybil Thorndike as the citizen-grocer's wife, brought in the main, just the needed breadth and spirit to their work. Mr. Richardson acted with zest and humor; and Miss Thorndike, given a warm reception upon her return to the Old Vic., was dynamic and vivacious. Personally, I should have preferred, for a London housewife, an accent less reminiscent of Sheffield. My ideal representative of this part has always been a stout, "comfortable," elderly actress, much more motherly than intellectual.

Mr. Robert Harris, the Jasper, was pleasing and decorative, as he always is in juvenile parts; and Mr. Robert Speaight added to his growing reputation as a character actor by showing as Humphrey what can be done with a minimum of miming and gesture, by meaningful use of articulation, in a part which contains some of the best lines in the play. Mr. Stuart Bull made a praiseworthy effort in the important singing rôle of Merrythought, despite some lack of resonance in his voice, and of exuberant spontaneity in his merriment. The actor of this part should dominate whenever he is upon the stage.

After the performance, came a pleasantly informal ceremony, when the Twelfth Night cake was cut upon the stage by the players, still in costume, and handed round among the many members of the audience privileged to remain. Brief speeches followed from Miss Baylis and Mr. Harcourt Williams, the evening concluding with "Auld Lang Syne," in which players and guests joined hands.

P. A.

Stage Notes

During March the auditorium of the Lyceum Theater, London, is to be turned into the resemblance of the interior of a Gothic cathedral for Mr. C. B. Cochran's production of "The Miracle." In 1911 Herr Max Reinhardt produced "The Miracle" for Mr. Cochran at Olympia as a spectacle. This year emphasis is to be laid on its dramatic aspects.

Mr. John Van Druten's "There's Always Juliet," in which the chief parts are played in London by Mr. Herbert Marshall and Miss Edna Best, is to be transferred to New York.

The British Ministry of Labor is enforcing its resolution to allow no foreign players in England whose reputation is not of international standing. Under this ruling Miss Renée Chemet was recently prevented from fulfilling an engagement for a violin recital with the B. B. C., and several variety performers have been sent back to America. This policy of forcing people to "Buy British" in the realms of art and entertainment is meeting with much criticism.

Shaw's newest play, "Too True to Be Good," is announced for New York production this season by the Theater Guild.

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Staying Within the Part

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

SPECTATORS at a play for the most part are so engrossed in the story that is being unfolded in action, and incidentally are so interested in the players as individuals, that they seldom notice insecurities of characterization. These insecurities are manifested when the player becomes entangled in his lines, yet even then comparatively few onlookers notice the slip. To the player who is concerned for the quality of his work, however, such slips are distressing. He knows that his thoughts were wandering or he would never have been sufficiently out of character to have noticed the fault.

It is a curious fact that the player who achieves the blend of his own personality with that of the fictitious character he is acting may make departures unintentionally from the text he is supposed to speak and pick up the correct words almost at once, without dispelling the illusion of the scene and without throwing the other players into confusion. Staying within his rôle, thinking in the terms of the character he is acting, he will bridge smoothly the gap caused by the slip. We have even known such players to supply a word or phrase spontaneously, being in control of the situation, and finish with the correct cue words for the next speaker.

* * *

Such a player usually is one to whom expression is the basis of acting. We have known actors who are so at home on the stage that nothing could upset them, once they had come on the stage as a personage in a play. Such actors have the ability to give most of their faculties to the part they are playing, yet retain some of their attention to observe and direct what they are doing. Players of this sort we have seen extinguish a blaze, when a curtain took fire by chance, with such seeming casualness that few persons in the audience noticed the action. Some have even persuaded a strolling house cat to leave the scene without wrecking the spell of the play. One actress covered up the absence of a stage telephone so neatly that only the other members of the company caught on.

Players of this sort, we like to think, are in the best sense of the word actors. They stay within their rôles, whatever happens, spreading no discomfiture to their fellow players or to the audience. Their resourcefulness is a token of their call to the stage—something we had our doubts about in connection with a performance given a few months ago by a player of debatable ability who is gifted with enough personable charm to have developed a following. This player relies rather too much on technique and upon repetition of remembered effects to be always secure in performance. On this occasion the player's attention wavered for a moment in his climax scene. The whole point of the situation was lost in the confusion and the curtain descended with a flat thud. Playing the part from the outside, as was his custom, he had no impulse of improvisation to save the occasion by covering up the slip, and even the most devoted of spectators noticed that something had gone wrong.

* * *

Only last week the same thing happened to a popular young star in New York. Apparently he was giving his second self a little too much leeway and was listening a trifle too consciously to the effect on the audience of the play in which he had a part-manager interest. He went up in his lines, but instantly recovered his poise, improvised a bit of business in the few moments he needed to concentrate on his words, submerged himself in the part again, and everything went forward swimmingly.

Screen players are under far greater difficulties in this matter of staying within their parts than are stage players. In the theater the mood of the play is built with an unbroken crescendo at each performance, and the actor who does not allow his attention to wander from the business in hand seldom gets into noticeable difficulty himself or causes upsets among the other players. In the film studio, however, where the scenes of a drama are seldom acted in their natural sequence, the burden on the actors and their director—to recapture a mood in snatches over a production period of several weeks—is enormous. That some players in nearly every film are in and out their parts many times during the unrolling of a single picture—if you watch their work carefully—is not to be wondered at.

That this unity is frequently achieved is a subject for congratulation either of the players of their director—usually the credit is due to both. Mr. George Arliss was much troubled by the "in and out" quality of screen characterization in his early pictures, and was one of the leaders in instituting a lengthy rehearsal period before starting actual camera work. This method has actually been found to save time in reducing the number of retakes formerly necessary to smooth over noticeable breaks in the continuity of mood, and in discovering more nearly than had been possible before the correct running time that would be consumed by the assembled film. Thorough rehearsal of the whole story before starting the camera gave the entire company a feeling for the correct mood of every scene and enabled them more consistently to stay in their parts through the whole process of filming.

A vital matter is this keeping within the character. While comparatively few persons may notice the slips on stage or screen, the intangible effect is a lessening of the tension of a dramatic scene and a dulling of the due effect of the illusion that should be evoked. We think it will be found that performances that have the strongest effect are those in which none of the players slip, however briefly, out of the atmosphere of his part.

'The Sleeping Beauty'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Faculty Arts Theater, "The Sleeping Beauty," by Mr. Eric Forbes Boyd, beginning Jan. 7, 1932.

The book of a pantomime is usually merely an excuse for getting a number of talented comedians on the stage, and leaving them to gag and clown to their heart's content. But Mr. Boyd's "The Sleeping Beauty" is a different affair, being in the first place, original. Pantomimes traditionally serve up year after year the same old jokes, the humorous legacy of the ages. But "The Sleeping Beauty" is crammed with quips and cranks, most of them excellent, and all of them new.

Similarly, Mr. Boyd has written his own lyrics (with one exception) instead of borrowing the popular songs of the moment. These lyrics are perhaps the best thing in the entertainment. They are light and airy, impeccable in rhythm, getting their point home every time.

"The Sleeping Beauty" was presented by the students of the Fay Compton Studio. There were several performances of merit. Mr. Clifford Sticklen as the Lord High Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Ronald Hickman as Queen Lizzie, Miss Susie Ward as the Dustman, and Miss Mavis Tunnell as the Princess were all effective. At first Miss Joan Edmondson as the Jester gave the impression of being determined to keep in the picture by stepping out of it, but her vitality and enthusiasm won through to their proper measure of appreciation.

Reaching for Art, by Guy Eglinton (Boston: May & Co. $2) is a collection of articles, originally printed in various publications, setting forth from a nonscholastic point of view the author's persistent theme that a work of art is a bit of life-expression out of the past. He maintained that the study of art on the basis of schools, traditions and influences is sterile so far as concerns bringing out any appreciation of the personal impulse that is behind the production of any individual work of art. In his closely reasoned chapter on Seurat he indicates how little of this artist's achievement is accountable for on the basis of theory—and few artists have been so heavily saddled with formulas as Seurat, both from within and from without. One is reminded of William Archer, who evolved a coldly rational theory of playwriting, based on the externals of Ibsen's method; but when he made a play of his own he evolved a piece of sheer melodrama, "The Green Goddess," straight out of the tradition of Sardou. There is a lively chapter on Courbet, who crashed through all the fashionable styles of his time with full realization of his own strong impulses; a study of Blake's opposition of point of view with the Dante whom he illustrated; a vivid picture of Alfeo Faggi's impatience with the conventions of the art market of his times; three European pilgrimages of æsthetic adventure, and an outline of a new type art museum that would concern itself with housing only a few works of art, each to be a masterpiece.

By May 1 the Museum of Modern Art will have new quarters in New York at 11 West Fifty-third Street. Here there will be an opportunity for the display of items in the museum's permanent collections as well as for the special loan exhibition in which it specializes.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The New York Sinfonietta

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STRONG impulse behind slight-sounding name, the New York Sinfonietta, Mr. Quinto Maganini, conductor, has developed what looks like a reliable following, to judge by its matinée at the Town Hall on Jan. 23. The type of presentation which Mr. Maganini introduced last season and which he has continued to offer this winter, with a moderate-sized body of players, both draws and interests an audience. The idea, indeed, which the Sinfonietta represents must be regarded as a good one, deserving to prevail against any discouragement on the one hand, and any competition on the other, by which it may now or later find itself beset.

Hitherto, the design of American managers and directors in organizing an orchestra has been to use the materials and the methods of European concert halls; and the nearer they came to reënacting the performances of Parisian, say, or Viennese platforms, the greater their success with the public. That was no doubt very proper, as long as the United States had to be counted and classified as a "new" country. But the color of such a fancy begins to fade. Certain communities realize at last that they possess young musicians whose training is thorough and whose schooling is complete. New York stands possibly preëminent among them; and look out, when men of Mr. Maganini's sort, fully equipped as theorists and finely disciplined as executants, take hold of affairs. Question not but that they will triumphantly fetch us out of any artistic decline into which we may have fallen. Nor let anyone apprehend that they will be a long time in the process. Let them mobilize and keep together a garrison of listeners of decent size, they can resist all attack without, and can make effectual any policies they want to within.

To fashion a program for his small orchestra, Mr. Maganini takes short works from this, that and the other school of composition, including the American; giving the American a more or less favored place, or at any rate allowing it peculiar advantages of relief and contrast in the scheme. According to his manner of putting things together, a conservative American holds his own against a conservative Austrian who is more famous than he; while an American of progressive tendencies maintains something like an equality with a Frenchman of the modern mark. Mason keeps his head high in the company of Bruckner, and Ruggles in that of Debussy. Then, the situation is heightened by Mason and Ruggles telling of matters and emotions altogether outside the experiences of Bruckner and Debussy.

Maganini, though, goes further than that with his program devices. He fairly makes us believe that a Broadway tune-writer bears comparison with one of the classic masters of melody. For the purposes of one afternoon's entertainment at least, he compels us to accept Jerome Kern (entr'acte from "The Cat and the Fiddle") along with Franz Schubert (Symphony No. 5) the one light, the other bright, and holding, therefore, views essentially identical.

To leave consideration of a promising tactician and to take a look at a seasoned strategist, Mr. Hugh Ross brought a vast field of performers into action on the stage of Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 20, his choir of the Schola Cantorum being augmented by other singing organizations, besides being accompanied by an orchestra of Philharmonic-Symphony players and assisted by Miss Rose Bampton, contralto, Mr. Dan Gridley, tenor, and Mr. Robert Steel, baritone.

Mr Ross's victorious move on this occasion was in the way of springing a surprise. Who but has heard that parts for voices written continuously at the interval of five degrees on the scale apart, make for hollow and hideous sound? Well, that is what all the academies have taught for the four centuries or so that music has been under civilized control. But in the barbarous twelfth century, fifths sounded well; and Mr. Ross, presenting a modern arrangement of a piece out of that period by Perotinus, proved that they do not sound so badly today, give them a chance.

"Ah, that was a beautiful era," a French musical scholar, who has made researches in it, remarked not long ago; "an incomparably nobler time for all the arts than the reign of Francis I or of Louis XIV."

Yes, of course. There are modes in these enthusiasms of ours. Let us be careful not to be swept away by what is merely strange to us and quaint. Nevertheless, let us with good grace surrender to the commander of the Schola Cantorum and acknowledge that his forces for once caught us unawares and gave us a grand beating-up. But hold! They are assailing us with a cantata of Bach, and they are coming on with a cantata, in the nineteenth century definition of the word, by Brahms. Here they begin to lose their advantage. Truly enough, they behave brilliantly in a chorale that forms part of the Bach cantata; but the rest of it is somewhat like a retreat. The "Rinaldo" of Brahms for tenor solo, men's chorus and orchestra; with fair reason that work has been neglected. What good melody for a song Brahms devoted to the long tenor aria! Another piece remarkable for inequalities, the choral dances from the Persian play, "Hassan," by Delius, had a place on the Schola program. Few more delightful passages for voices, without words, have been composed, safe enough to say, than the chorus with which this piece opens. Nor could it be better sung than it was under Mr. Ross's direction.

In regard to Mr. Bruno Walter, the present conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, well, indeed, must it be for listeners to compare him with Arturo Toscanini; or rather, to discuss him as a contrast to Toscanini. For the two men are so different that they might almost represent two unrelated professions. Walter is the matchless technician, taking the baton that Nikisch once held and doing with it feats of virtuosity unknown before. Toscanini, on his side, stands the incomparable master of improvisation. He has no knowledge of the modern sleights of the stick, nor does he need to have. Those are undoubtedly right who call him an Italian singer. All the better, too, the Philharmonic-Symphony, as his voice, will sound, after its mid-winter's practice under Mr. Walter.

'Simon Boccanegra'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

VERDI'S "Simon Boccanegra," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company, under the musical direction of Mr. Tullio Serafin; Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Jan. 28, 1932. The cast.

Simon Boccanegra	Lawrence Tibbett
Maria Boccanegra	Maria Mueller
Jacopo Fiesco	Ezio Pinza
Gabriele Adorno	Giovanni Martinelli
Paolo Albiani	Claudio Frigerio
Pietro	Paolo Ananian
A Captain of the Arbalisters	Giordano Paltrinieri
Amelia's Maidservant	Pearl Besuner

Magnificent Metropolitan! Nowhere could a new fashion in grand opera be more appropriately paraded, nowhere could a dormant work of the nineteenth century be more effectually revived, and nowhere could a neglected piece of Italian music be more ardently welcomed than at this theater of high aspiration and firm tradition. Nowhere could a specimen of cloak-and-sword drama, chivalric in motive and flamboyant in design, like "Simon Boccanegra," find more impressive presentation than on the stage over which Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza presides. Under no baton, again, could a lost score of Verdi's be more authentically transmuted into sound than under Mr. Tullio Serafin's. By the voice of no singer, either, could the arias of a great baritone rôle be more cunningly suffused with contrasting moods—now apprehensiveness and now assurance, now resentment and now regret, now political animosity and now parental tenderness—than by the voice, limpid in tone and flexible in execution, of Mr. Lawrence Tibbett.

Yes, new fashion; for the Metropolitan, in fetching "Boccanegra" out of the realms of silence, merely follows a lead set by certain German opera houses. The public here, learning how audiences in Berlin have been cultivating an enthusiasm for things that belong to past decades of romance and sentimentality, permits itself to be seized with a like nostalgia. So it enjoys what for the moment at least amounts to a novel experience, being taken back to the period of the sixties and seventies, before the movement toward actuality and veritism had fairly set in.

Of course all this comes out in Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "Aïda" just as clearly as in "Boccanegra." But we forget that, because the date wears off from a classic. The only way we hold on to chronology in art is by resuscitation of the second-rate. Time, especially as concerns music, is an article that we keep on the top shelf.

When all is said and done, "Boccanegra" proves to be not so much an opera as a biography in the form of dialogue, acted out by singing characters. Interest centers in the title-figure; and by no musical force or persuasion that the composer can apply is it drawn away. The second act, or technically act one, to accept the librettist's designation of prologue for the long opening scene, brings the soprano on the stage alone in an extended aria which explores the whole range of her voice. Pleasant, but episodic. Again, the third act, or act two by the book, gives the tenor the stage to himself and permits him to exhibit all the dramatic frenzy that's in him. No use, however; it but repeats a situation that has already been placed before us, and better.

The story of Simon Boccanegra as Doge of Genoa is outlined, and all but completed, in the ensemble of principals and chorus which closes the second act (act one, second tableau, by scheme of the text) famous as the Council Chamber scene. Fortunate Metropolitan, having Tibbett, growing fast to the stature of the Simon of 50 years ago on the Italian stage, Victor Maurel! Bass, Mr. Pinza, excellent, but that his tone is too steadily loud. Metropolitan basses throughout Mr. Gatti-Casazza's administration have been that way. Tenor, Mr. Martinelli; twice excellent, though portrayal of irrelevant characters is something not to be demanded of singers in these days. Mme. Mueller; thrice excellent, taking her part in the Council Chamber scene in a manner to vary the emphasis without disturbing the main effect. Mr. Serafin; not to be found fault with for Verdi's misjudgments of orchestration, and to be praised, as always, for keeping instrumental tone properly proportioned to vocal.

W. P. T.

Edouard Bernard

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

EDOUARD BERNARD, the pianist, approaches the keyboard with an individual outlook. On entering the hall, the public may suspect that the occasion will not present the same character as usual. On the stage, indeed, the piano is presented in an unaccustomed way. A veritable décor frames it. The great worker in metal, Edgar Brandt, has composed, in fact, for this virtuoso a sort of forged iron grill as bold in line as in material. Upon this background the great black piano stands out in a peculiarly rich and luxurious way and assumes unexpected value. These curves and arabesques sing a silent melody of extraordinary grandeur. The ear is thus prepared to hear new things when the virtuoso takes his place.

One knows the ingenious and fundamentally logical theories of M. Bernard. This pianist, who is also a painter of talent, considers that in music we never give sufficient importance to what might be called the logic of sound. For him, sound is the primordial element of the musical language. It should hold its supremacy over all the other elements which contribute to our emotion, whether it be rhythm, time or the different peculiarities of writing that may enter into the composition. Too often, indeed, interpreters take for an end what is only a means. Actually, sound possesses a mathematical balance. It is this that should impose its subtle nature upon the instrumentalist. It is to prepare, to amplify, to cut, to give irradiation, to block or to give this wings that all the other details of technique have been invented.

Another of M. Bernard's theories consists in fighting against the excess of reasoning in artistic interpretation. In art, the important thing is the necessity of liberating intuition. In the technique of the piano, in particular, intuition would render the player precious services if present-day scholasticism did not bring all its efforts to bear upon mercilessly curbing it to the advantage of certain empirical methods. M. Bernard wants to restore this beneficent attitude.

Here are ideas which are not the Utopias of a poet. It is the simultaneous practice of two different arts that has enabled M. Bernard to formulate his theories. Painting taught him to take into account the requirements of his material. It is undoubtedly this which today makes him give so much importance to sound phenomena and which makes him base all his pedagogy and all his esthetics upon the theories of acoustics. He thus brings back musical interpretation to its purest source.

One must not, either, be surprised by his desire for décor. Music is an art as sensitive as others to the influence of atmosphere and surroundings. It is not merely the whim of a painter that makes him choose a frame that is more or less well adapted to his program. It is not a matter of indifference that behind a piano, a canvas or drapery, a sculpture, a piece of furniture or a simple lamp carefully chosen is placed in proximity to the keyboard. The beautiful iron grill forged by M. Brandt seemed to be the door of a fairy garden and, leaning over his notes, the pianist seemed to weave mysterious charms around the names of Bach, Chopin and Debussy.

The Théâtre Mogador has revived Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers," which thrilled a whole generation three-quarters of a century ago. It is evident that we are no longer susceptible to this form of entertainment. In vain were the old jokes replaced by parodies and anachronisms of fresher date. The subject seems very thin when it is not supported by those great comedians of the good old times who did not need to have a part in order to construct unforgettable characters.

Contrariwise, the richness and abundance of this score astonishes us. The public of that period certainly had a faculty of musical receptivity that was superior to that of the present-day audience. The artistic quality of our humor and of our music hall operettas has fallen since the Second Empire.

This production greatly developed the choreographic part, in which one found once again with pleasure M. Georges Balanchine, ballet-master of the old company of the Russian Ballet of Serge de Diaghileff, who gave to all the dances a perfect propriety of style and contributed to the success of this brilliant revival.

Spanish Film Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Waking at last to the possibilities of the motion picture screen, Spanish producers are making plans for the formation of a company to combat foreign competition and produce Spanish films for Spaniards.

Two years ago, when the sound film was in its beginnings, an enterprising Spanish firm made the first gesture toward forming a new native industry. Two Spanish authors were retained and a Spanish musical composer volunteered his help. Within a short time scenario and musical numbers were prepared, a well-known Spanish singer engaged with a notable supporting cast. As there were no studios in Spain, the company set off to England. In less than two months the production was shown in Madrid's leading theater and was approved by the press and public.

Since then, however, little has been done. Of the 800 films shown in Spain during 1931, all but three were imported. Hollywood has a practical monopoly of the Spanish film trade, with Germany, France and England following in that order.

During February part of the Diego Rivera exhibition recently held in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, will be shown at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in Philadelphia.

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FRIDA LEIDER AS KUNDRY IN "PARSIFAL"

The Chicago Opera Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

WITH the fall of the curtain on "Martha" (Jan. 30), the twenty-first season of the Chicago Civic Opera company passes into history. What has been the financial result of the season has yet to be revealed. Considering the remarkable increase in the size of the audiences in the last few weeks, the deficit will be less than the management and the guarantors expected.

Artistically the accomplishments of the 13 weeks of opera have been greatly to the credit of the organization. If the increased interest of the ticket-buying public may be ascribed to the acumen of Mr. Johnson, the business manager, the admirable worth of the musical proceedings must largely be accredited to Mr. Witherspoon, who joined the company before the beginning of the season as artistic director. Some of the artists who appeared and one or two of the works that have been performed had been contracted for before Mr. Witherspoon was given the reins of power.

The company has given in all 90 performances. Of these, 65 were subscription representations and 13 were the popular priced performances given on Saturday nights. Two Sunday matinées were given, with "Parsifal" as the attraction, and both were sold out. There were, however, some presentations of opera of which the general public knew nothing. Three of them were given for school children in coöperation with the Chicago Board of Education and six for commercial establishments.

Novelties

The novelties that have been presented have not been of major importance. "Mona Lisa," by Schillings, acquired from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, had never previously been heard in Chicago and, considering the general barrenness of its music, is not likely to be heard again. It would seem that Mr. Witherspoon arrived early at a conviction of the futility of the opera, for it was presented only twice. The other work that was new to the company, though not to Chicago, was Franco Leoni's little opera, "L'Oracolo," an effective morceau in a melodramatic way, but not to be considered seriously as music.

Mozart's "Zauberflöte" was one of the triumphs of the season. Never previously in the repertory of the company, the work, handicapped though it was by peculiarly inappropriate futuristic scenery, made so marked an impression on the public that it was given four times, on each occasion bringing forth crowded houses. It should be said in connection with this success that this season, as was the case last year, the German branch of the company rose to lofty heights. Much of the credit for the excellence of its performances must be given to Mr. Egon Pollak, whose direction of the German works has been singularly inspiring; but not a little of it, too, is due to artists like Mmes. Leider, Olszewska, Eadie, Messrs. Kipnis, Habich, Nissen, Bockelmann and others, whose labors were of sterling worth. The interpretations of "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," "Tristan and Isolde" and other works left little to be desired, for they not only were interpreted in the romantic manner in which they were conceived, but were sung far better than most German operas have been sung in recent years.

The Italian Repertory

The Italian repertory played on the operatic strings that have been thrummed so frequently in earlier days. "L'Oracolo," of course, was new, and Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" was given a welcome revival, but Mr. Witherspoon wisely dispensed the old favorites that were likely to bring the crowds into his house. Two works only from the complete list received five performances; they were "Aïda" and "La Traviata," both Italian. To the French repertory interest was given by a revival of Massenet's "Hérodiade" and Thomas's "Mignon." Other works were "Carmen," "Samson et Dalila" and "La Juive." Most of the new singers belonged to the Latin wing. Its Italian branch brought forward Rosetta Pampanini—who was admirable in "Madam Butterfly" and much less admirable in "La Bohème"—Iva Pacetti, Augusto Beuf, Conchita Supervia, Paolo Marion and Jan Kiepura. The last named artist, a Pole, made a highly favorable impression, even if he did not stagger the town as he was expected to. Mme. Supervia was somewhat disappointing, and Mme. Clare Clairbert, who had been imported from Belgium, left shortly after her arrival. The new American singers were Leola Turner and Helen Ornstein—both holders of scholarships given by the Civic Opera to enable young artists to finish their studies in Italy—and Louise Bernhardt. All did work that was worthy of high praise. For the rest, much of the burden of art was borne by the old-timers—Mmes. Muzio, Raisa, Salvi, and Messrs. Hackett, Defrère, Thomas, Vanni-Marcoux, Baromeo and others.

The company's annual tour opens with a two-weeks visit to Boston beginning Feb. 1.

'Macbeth' Newly Edited

The Tragedy of Macbeth. Edited with explanatory and interpretative notes and a commentary by Joseph Quincy Adams, professor of English in Cornell University. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

TO SUCH modern readers as may be content with exoteric interpretation, this edition of "Macbeth," from so distinguished a Shakespearean as Professor Adams, will be welcome, as was his "Hamlet." The text of the play, shorn of its spurious passages, which are relegated to an appendix, is beautifully printed, and annotated with all the thoroughness and learning that we expect of this scholar. A commentary repeats, in simple prose, the whole story of the play, with remarks upon its characters. Well-documented essays are added, on the history of the tragedy, the text as transmitted to us, and its source in Holinshed's Chronicle. There is included also an account of the performance at the Globe, purporting to have been witnessed by Simon Forman in 1610; but, quite probably, a forgery by Collier.

So far so good; yet were I asked whether Professor Adams has penetrated below the surface of "Macbeth,' I should be compelled to answer, No; for reasons which, though I can barely outline them here, seem to me sufficient.

It is undeniable that Elizabethan thought, as expressed in the arts of painting, poetry and drama, inherited a medieval love for symbolism; and was addicted, in part, for prudence's sake, to the disguising of topical allusion beneath a garb of symbolic mythology. Spenser's Faëry Queen" is symbolically topical, through and through, and so also are the Shakespearean tragedies. Miss Winstanley, in her books on "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Lear," considered as contemporary history, has argued—and research is confirming her every day—that "Macbeth," though based in outline upon Holinshed's Chronicle, and revised for James I's benefit, after the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, is, in fact, a dramatization of events that deeply, and for many years, shook both Britain and France—namely, the Darnley affair of 1567, and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572, wherein Macbeth appears as a composite of the two Bothwells with Charles IX, and Lady Macbeth as Mary Queen of Scots, plus something from her mother-in-law, Catharine de Medici; Shakespeare using, for his sources, a mass of material that may still be read in Buchanan, Pierre Mathieu and other writers of the time. Even the dagger floating in air may still be seen on the contemporary plan of the Darnley case now in the London Record office.

What was there in the cold Chronicle, by Holinshed, of a crime committed in 968 A. D., that could so inflame an Elisabethan poet? Nothing whatever; but musings over the dark deeds above cited fired Shakespeare to the composition of two world masterpieces—"Macbeth," and its counterpart, "King Lear," I read, in the Monitor of Aug. 28 last, these words by Mr. Steed, concerning the late rejection of the Revised Prayer Book by the Commons of England: "Few things rouse us more than the echoes of our old fight with Rome. . . . Then we see visions of . . . the Spanish Armada." Mr. Steed is right; and there lies the key to "Macbeth."

Yet such matters—vital though they be—apparently have not swum within the ken of Professor Adams. His book, nevertheless, will satisfy those who, content with the old interpretations, still believe that Shakespeare wrote rather from a teeming imagination than from burning national personal experience.

PERCY ALLEN.

PARIS, FRANCE
Frances Pilalas
Soprano
First Paris Recital
Salle d'Iéna
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Elisabeth is unfolded in a series of farcical episodes that subtly distort all the best-known stories in the textbooks.

These are good jokes, but hardly likely to set the gallery in a roar. "1066 and All That" is definitely a piece for the highbrows. In a cast of 30 characters it is difficult to single out any particular players, but Mr. Francis Sullivan was admirable in his various rôles as Brutus, Alfred the Great, Sir Isaac Walton, a wicked Baron and Philip of Spain, and Miss Jean Cadell gave a delightfully prim and acid sketch of Elisabeth.

Boston Symphony

Returning to his labors in Symphony Hall, Boston, after a mid-season respite, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky received, on Jan. 29, a warm greeting. He then directed the fourteenth program of the Boston Symphony season, as follows: Taylor, Suite, "Through the Looking Glass;" Gershwin, Rhapsody No. 2 for piano and orchestra; Scriabin, "Poem of Ecstasy."

Mr. George Gershwin's new rhapsody was performed on this occasion for the first time. In an interview last fall, Dr. Koussevitsky was quoted as saying that "the experimental stage is definitely past and we know who among the new composers have something of interest to offer." And again: "I hold no brief for those 'modernists' whose work I cannot find serious enough to bring to a first hearing. I must feel the reason for the existence of a work before I can begin its study."

It seems to follow, then, that Mr. Gershwin is one of the new composers who have something of interest to offer, and that Dr. Koussevitsky has felt the reason for the existence of this rhapsody. Let us not presume to question the conductor's judgment on the first point; we can only regret that the performance of the rhapsody did not make the reason for its existence so clear to us as it must be to him.

You will gain a sufficient notion of the work when you learn that it was originally to be entitled "Manhattan Rhapsody," or "Rhapsody in Rivets." The main musical idea, which was inspired by the riveting machines of New York, was used in a motion picture score, and while he was yet in Hollywood Mr. Gershwin was moved to incorporate it in a symphonic piece. This theme is merely a rhythmic figure of a type easily imagined. The other material of the piece is taken from the rag bag of musical comedy. The composer has learned more about the orchestra since writing his "Rhapsody in Blue" and the Piano Concerto, but this is hardly enough to lift him from the theater to the concert hall. Nor is a great symphony orchestra the ideal communicator of his music, which belongs essentially to the dance hall bands.

The other American composer represented fared better. Mr. Deems Taylor's early Suite seems likely to remain his principal contribution to musical literature, just as the story which inspired it remains the monument of its author, Lewis Carroll, in honor of whose centenary the suite was played. It is true that Mr. Taylor has written other music, notably two operas which have been produced at the Metropolitan; but we believe that this suite is more truly representative of his talent. It is music which is happily wedded to its text, and which after 13 years still seems witty and charming.

Dr. Koussevitsky, alone among conductors, we are assured by Mr. Leonid Sabaneev in his "Modern Russian Composers," is qualified to officiate as high priest of Scriabin's tonal mysteries. We have never been able to soar with some of the commentators into the rarefied atmosphere where Scriabin dwells, but we were able to admire Dr. Koussevitsky's magnificent conception of this score, and the superb texture of sound that issued from the orchestra he guided through it.

L. A. S.

'1066 and All That'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Arts Theater, "1066 and All That," an historical entertainment in two parts. Adapted by Mr. Michael Watts from the book by Mr. W. C. Sellar and Mr. R. J. Yeatman, beginning Jan. 3, 1932.

If, in the whole realm of literature, there were one book less amenable to adaptation for the stage than Lempriére's Classical Dictionary, we should have chosen for that distinction Messrs. Sellars & Yeatman's comic history of England, "1066 and All That." For that reason, Mr. Michael Watts, who has undertaken the dramatization of the work, has entered on a task in which he could not possibly be thought to have conspicuously failed.

But the enterprise has succeeded beyond expectation. Some form of unity is given to the entertainment by making the setting of the various episodes a history lecture delivered by a schoolmaster treating the audience as his class. ("What do you mean by coming late into my class, boy?" demands the man of learning as a dilatory member of the audience takes his seat.) Then the whole process of English history from the Roman invasion to the reign of

'Eugen Onégin' Revived

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

FOR the last 10 or 15 years the reform of the Russian operatic stage has been associated with Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin." When M. Lapitsky, the art director of the Theater of the Russian Music Drama, Leningrad, produced it in 1919, he made a successful attempt to get away from the stereotyped methods previously in vogue by applying to opera the methods worked out in connection with the drama by the Moscow Art Theater. The satisfactory results achieved by M. Lapitsky soon led the Marinsky Theater, Leningrad, to adopt his methods, and to employ them in the staging of "Eugen Onégin," which was overgrown with operatic traditions.

Several years later, after the revolution, M. Stanislavsky, the founder of the Moscow Art Theater—to whom M. Lapitsky was indebted for many of his reforms—turned his attention to opera and began his labors in this sphere with "Eugen Onégin." The production caused a furore, and with very few alterations still holds the stage at the Stanislavsky Opera, Moscow, where it is nearly always played to full houses. Furthermore, the Moscow Great Theater, the home of the Russian operatic tradition, has followed Leningrad's example and by making a concession to the new tastes has somewhat freshened up its staging of "Eugen Onégin."

A New Conductor

For the new season M. Baratov, stage manager of M. Nemirovich-Dantchenko's Music Theater, was summoned to act in a similar capacity at the Moscow Great Theater, and was intrusted with the production of "Eugen Onégin" at a branch of the Great Theater. Up to the present he has introduced only a small measure of reform into the staging of this opera, thanks to which it has not lost its traditional character and does not appear to be Baratov's work entirely. So far as reform is concerned, this production cannot be included in the same category as Lapitzky's and Stanislavsky's.

Judged from an impartial standpoint, "Eugen Onégin" as presented at the branch of the Great Theater for the opening of the Moscow season has all the positive qualities characteristic of the best Russian opera houses, but at the same time is not distinguished by any special features in the production. In respect of music and acting, however, it surpasses all the others, since the Great Theater has at its disposal the finest artistic and orchestral resources in the U. S. S. R.

The musical side of this production aroused special interest, thanks to the fact that the bâton on this occasion was in the hands of a new conductor, M. Victor Kubatsky. Prior to his début in this capacity he had acquired fame as a superb cellist (he was a pupil of Brandukov, who passed away recently and who was a friend of Tchaikovsky) and as leader of the Stradivarius String Quartet. His appearance in a new rôle showed us that in him we have an excellent operatic conductor who presents the "old" music of Tchaikovsky in a new and interesting way. As a conductor Kubatzky combines a delicate finish of detail (in which we see reflected his experience as a chamber music artist) with an ardent musical temperament, the result being that we get a well-balanced performance. The artistic temperament is kept within bounds and at the same time the attention to detail is not allowed to assume a preponderating importance and to become an end in itself. There can be no doubt that Kubatzky is destined to play a prominent part in the history of Russian opera.

Young Artists

The rôles in "Eugene Onégin" were allotted mainly to young artists, who, nevertheless, succeeded in gaining the good will of the public and in advancing themselves in their profession. Mention must be made in the first place of the baritone, M. Nortsov, whose presentation of Onégin is excellent in every respect. He has occupied a prominent place in the Great Theater for several years and has a vast and responsible repertory. A feature of his performance is the admirable finish in which he plays his parts and the expert control of his voice.

Attention must also be drawn to M. Lemeshov's portrayal of Lensky. M. Lemeshov is a young tenor who has but recently joined the company of the Great Theater. He does not possess a big voice, but its timbre is very agreeable, and his acting is distinguished by a fine sense of proportion and great sincerity. Among performers of the rôle of Tatiana we must single out Mlle. Zhukovskaya, the owner of a superb and well controlled soprano. For Olga's part, two interesting exponents have been found Mlle. Maksakova and Mlle. Baklina. While the former attracts us by the discernment and finish of her performance, we are cajoled by the sincerity, musicality and temperamental quality of Mlle. Baklina's talent.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

St. Louis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—At the eleventh pair of concerts given by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (Jan. 22-23), extraordinary interest was manifested in the playing by Miss Myra Hess of the Concerto No. 3 for piano and orchestra by Beethoven.

Miss Hess played the Beethoven as if she deeply loved it, as if she had sought with selflessness the profound meanings of the work, and, finally, as if her translation of the work into her own quality of tonal language were definitive. She is the artist par excellence. Under her fingers, the keys of the piano cease to be mechanical contrivances; they are the opened channels through which flow a rich conception. Miss Hess remarkably includes in her tonal scheme the orchestral foregrounds and backgrounds. To merge the piano with the orchestra, as she does, is an achievement; for the piano, by its nature, penetrates all tonal substance, actually merging with none. Miss Hess, by some mastery of quality, has caused the piano with its pearl luster to enrich the colors of the orchestra. The orchestra, under Mr. Vladimir Golschmann, played the accompaniment with a regard for tonal values.

Mr. Golschmann opened the program with the beautiful introductory music to the first act of Vincent d'Indy's "Fervaal," and closed the program with the joyous Fourth Symphony of Schumann.

The medal of honor for 1931 of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been awarded to Messrs. Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon, architects of the Empire State Building, New York.

Amusements

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J. Barrie
MARY STUART
J. Drinkwater
THOMAS THE RHYMER
THE POPPET
A. Sendder
A MARRIAGE PROPOSAL
Chekov
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High and William Streets
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Saturday Matinee, 2:30
Subscribers, $20 and $15. Two tickets for five performances. Single tickets $3, $1.50, $1. Children 50c. Tickets on sale at Newark Art Theatre, 53 Lincoln Park; Griffin Piano Co., 866 Broad St., Newark; M. H. Rose, Inc., Harrison St., at Central Ave. and Mrs. Wm. J. Nelson, Hotel Suburban, 141 Harrison St., East Orange. Schedule of plays sent on request.

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

Brick for Use Within the Home

Floors and Walls as Well as Fireplaces

By MARC N. GOODNOW

MANY who concede the beauty and usefulness of brick outside the house are forgetful of those same qualities in this material when employed within the house. Our first thought is usually of the fireplace, for about the blazing backlog since time began the world's affections have centered. So vital is this feature, in fact, that the modern home without a hearth alone seems lacking in the essentials of human happiness. Even where, on account of furnace heat, the fireplace has little, if any, practical use, it becomes a natural element in the decoration or furnishing of the living room.

In the traditional descent of the fireplace, from antiquity to the present day, brick has played a rôle of no small importance, both from the structural and the decorative aspects. Its structural strength, its fire-proofness, its texture and color—these qualities have become inseparably linked with open fires within the home. Whether the breast is fully exposed to view or the exposure is confined to the facing of the fireplace, the colored surface of brick lends not only charm to the room but silent assurance of durability and protection.

Even in combination with other materials—wood, stone, tiles, cement—brick brings a new depth of richness hardly to be gained otherwise. The colonial fireplace with its white enameled mantelpiece takes on a new character through the striking contrasts afforded by the brick opening. The textured wall surfaces of the Spanish interior are afforded a charming relief by the narrow band of brick around the opening. In the English home, and in fact wherever fireplaces are found, common brick in some of its many colors, texture and patterns gives fresh interest to the fireplace, the mantel or the hearth.

Informal Effect

For the informal type of room, the rustic fireplace and chimney of exposed skintled brick, with or without a mantel, becomes an element of appropriate decoration. Here the rough-edged bricks are laid almost in random fashion, with their points protruding in a way that produces an interesting texture. And yet the same material, with smooth, hard-burned surface, is just as fitting for the formal, dignified interic

The colonial type of brick fireplace, with metal hood or headpiece for the opening and metal oven doors on either side, immediately brings an early American atmosphere into the living room that strikes a charming keynote. Where planning permits, the exposed brick chimney wall in the sun room is always a feature that carries the feeling of hominess and comfort with it.

Brick floors are, of course, an appropriate expression, particularly in vestibules, sun rooms and breakfast rooms of a certain type. With careful treatment and proper waxing they eventually take on a patina comparable to tile floors, so characteristic of the Spanish house.

Sun Room Walls

The brick wall of the sun room adds a feeling of outdoorness, to say nothing of texture or pattern. And where the sun room joins closely with a terrace, patio or outdoor areaway paved with the same material, the effect is naturally increased.

In the mountain cabin or the beach cottage, too, common brick is as natural an element as the air itself. The rugged strength, the protective quality, the very earthiness of each hard-burned unit lends an element of durable charm that few other materials can boast of. Particularly is this true of the brick fireplace, so much used and so much enjoyed in houses of this type.

Like some other basic materials in home building, brick seems always in the vogue. It is serviceable, appropriate, interesting in any type of house—and it always somehow radiates its own solidity of character to the home in which one finds it.

Photo by the Mott Studios

Early American Atmosphere Is Made Dominant Here by Means of the Fireplace, With Its Metal Oven Alongside the Opening and Set in the Brick, Laid in White Mortar. Residence of Judge Leslie Hewett, San Marino, California.

'My Hobby'

Troy, N. Y.

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

We have always loved flowers and gardening but never had a space big enough to express ourselves in growing things. Two years ago we bought a cottage on a lot 60x140 feet just outside the city, so our time for gardening had come.

There is a natural bank about 4 feet high and 10 feet from the back door which extends the full width of the lot. Here we built a rock garden. The rocks were hauled, a few at a time, as they were discovered along country roads. In spite of this rather slow method of acquiring the material, the rockery was completed at the end of the first summer and several small plants had been set out.

The next spring more plants were set among the stones. We have chosen the low growing, creeping varieties such as the sedums and sempervivums. Our idea is to enhance the natural beauty of the rocks with touches of green and to leave all color for the hardy border which is directly at the top of the rockery and is six feet wide.

In the hardy border special emphasis is placed on delphinium. A row of these stately flowers extends across the back of the border with a few hardy asters and chrysanthemums among them to bloom when the delphinium season is over. In front of the delphinium other hardy favorites are planted in a riot of color. Each spring and fall we have added other plants which we wanted, and when the plan is complete we shall have blooms and color throughout the growing season.

The Hobby Column has been an inspiration in planning our own yard. We are glad to belong to the Brotherhood of Plant Lovers.

(Mrs.) C. E. B.

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HENRY A. DREER
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DREER'S

Built-In Kitchen Cupboards

By ALLAN W. SMITH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE kitchen was long the one room in the house the beauty of which no one considered. Living rooms, dining rooms and even porches have been brought to our modern standards of taste and convenience, but the kitchen is often neglected. Is this, perhaps, because it is a room which one does not picture in some "style"? Modern kitchens certainly do not fit our idea of French, English, or Spanish; or, if these styles are used, it is only as a decoration. The kitchens of houses in the historic styles have none of the features which distinguish our kitchens—gas stoves, plumbing, electric light, and refrigeration.

What, then, shall be the "period" style for our kitchens? The answer is plain. It shall be modern. Not the modern of abstract angles and odd decoration, but the true modern, the chief elements of which are efficiency, convenience, cleanliness, light and pleasant surroundings. These in themselves make a style suited to the modern kitchen—the style of the well-planned laboratory. If, to a kitchen with these elements, we wish to add the details of some style, we may do so, provided such decoration does not interfere with the essential elements of cleanliness and efficiency. Plants—geraniums or ivy in brightly colored pots; washable curtains, bright ginghams, perhaps; pieces of fine old crockery; or copper pans with their warm surfaces—these are attractive in the decoration of a kitchen.

Some people, on the other hand, in planning a kitchen often go to the far extreme in efficiency and forget that one of the essential elements in a kitchen is that it should be a pleasant place in which to work.

A Compact Arrangement

The larger illustration shows an excellent arrangement of the sink, china cupboards and cupboards for culinary utensils in a modern kitchen. The window in the center of the wall is high enough for the sink to be placed under it. This sink has a drainboard on each side of it in order that the dishes may be washed from one drainboard, through the water and onto the other. On each side of the window, china cupboards have been built. This arrangement, with the dishes within easy reach, enables one to prepare salads and vegetables at the sink. It also facilitates the process of washing dishes when these can be put away without extra steps. The top shelf of each cupboard, which might not be easily reached, is left open and a few rare pieces of kitchen crockery might be displayed here.

A row of cupboards for culinary vessels has been built beneath the sink; and on each side of the sink two drawers for knives, forks, spoons and smaller implements have been built above the doors of the cupboards. This arrangement brings practically everything necessary for the preparing of food to one center. At the right in the illustration, the alcove for the range is shown with a hood. It is assumed that the outside kitchen entrance is to the left with an alcove for the refrigerator near the door.

The window is set in a shallow arched recess between the china cupboards; and the space in the arch above this window offers an opportunity for a decorative feature. An electric kitchen clock might be placed here, but the feature illustrated is a small exhaust fan. These fans are quite inexpensive and can be easily installed. When the kitchen becomes too warm from the vapors and heat of cooking, one simply turns on the fan and this changes the air.

The smaller illustration shows a corner group in an attractive kitchen. Every opportunity should be taken to develop any individual feature which your kitchen may possess. In this case the dresser is built in an alcove such as many kitchens have. The top panes in the glass doors are curved like those found in many Georgian china cupboards. An electric kitchen clock is shown on the wall near the dresser.

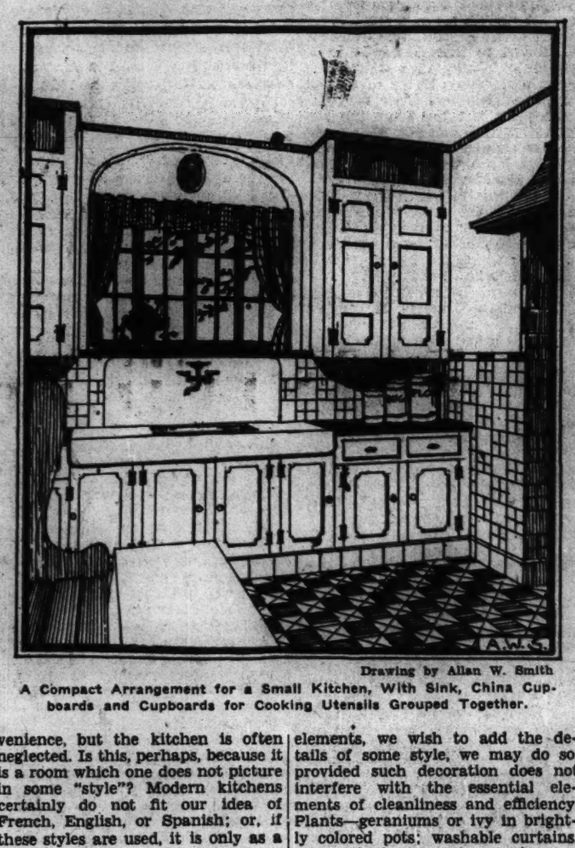
A Kitchen Desk

An interesting feature for a kitchen, and one which carries out the idea that a kitchen should be, in all ways, an efficient workshop, is to have a small desk here. This might be constructed permanently against the wall; or it might be a built-in desk, perhaps no more than several shelves with a writing surface; or it might be a small office desk. This desk would be useful in keeping the kitchen account books and in making grocery lists. It might also have a recipe file where recipes, copied on cards, could be filed away. In this way they would be always accessible. In several new kitchens that the writer has seen, as a further application of modern ideas, a radio loudspeaker was put on one of the shelves above the desk, and this, connected to the house radio, enabled the housewife to listen to recipes and culinary lectures while she was working about the kitchen. Another important thing which will help the busy housewife, and save her many steps to the front of the house, is to have an extension telephone in the kitchen.

Color in Kitchens

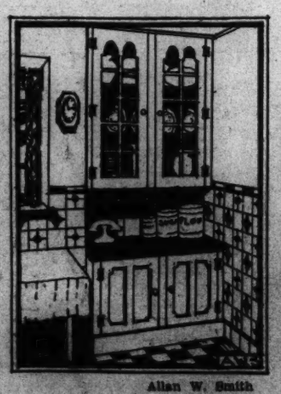
Color is an important feature which should not be neglected in planning a modern kitchen, for it aids greatly in making the room livable. The floor covering and wall surface should be chosen to carry out a definite color scheme. In the kitchens illustrated, the walls are tiled half their height and painted the rest of the way in a color harmonizing with the tile and floor covering. The woodwork—dressers, doors and cupboards, should be painted a color which will complete the scheme of the room. A color scheme in cool blue-greens is excellent for a kitchen. The curtains might be of some lighter color, harmonizing with the room, but brightening it. Another important thing to remember in decorating a kitchen is the use of black accents; either in the painted decoration; in the crockery or flower pots; or in the linoleum and tile. These go a long way toward giving emphasis to the room.

These details often seem small, but it is from such things that an efficient kitchen is built. A study of these things, together with that efficient planning which considers the saving of steps in going from place to place, makes a kitchen which is attractive and pleasant to work in, as well as a room in which work can be done efficiently.



Drawing by Allan W. Smith

A Compact Arrangement for a Small Kitchen, With Sink, China Cupboards and Cupboards for Cooking Utensils Grouped Together.



Allan W. Smith

Corner Group With Table and Built-In Dresser, With Glass Doors, for the Small Kitchen.

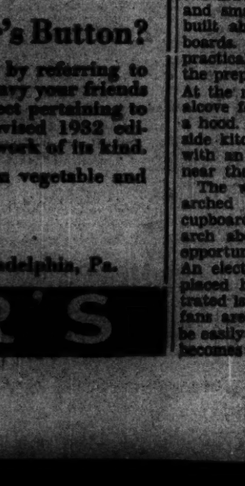
How to Make a Bird Bath

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A homemade bird bath has added much pleasure to our garden and to the birds. Perhaps someone would like to have the directions for making one.

The materials used were a sack of ordinary cement and a wheelbarrow load of sand, bought of builders in the neighborhood, part of a broomstick, pieces of a tin can and two pieces of board 1 inch by 6 inches by 18 inches for a basin 33 inches in diameter when finished.

Radii were made of the boards as illustrated. "A" used for shaping the sand to form the lower side of the basin and "B" (2 inches shorter) for shaping the upper side of the basin. Pieces of tin, fitted over the broomstick, were nailed firmly to the end of each board as shown in the diagram.



A and B Are Boards, With an Edge Cut as Shown and Loops of Tin (or Leather) Through Which a Broomstick Is Slipped to Form Axis. By Revolving A in Firm Sand the Concave Basin of Cement Mould Is Hollowed. After Pouring in Cement, Set B 2 Inches Higher and Revolve to Shape Upper Surface of Basin Bowl.

Making the Basin

A shallow hole, a little larger than the size desired for the completed basin, was dug in a level part of the firm garden path. Any firm place will do for this. Over this an inch of sand was spread and the broomstick driven firmly in the center.

"A" was slipped over the broomstick, held firmly at the same place on the stick and revolved, thus shaping the form in the sand for the bottom of the basin.

Cement, sand and water were mixed in an old pail as for ordinary cement work and poured over the sand to a depth of 2 inches or a little more.

Radius "B" was now slipped over the stick 2 inches higher up and revolved several times in the wet cement, thus shaping the upper side of the basin. A garden trowel, kitchen spoon and hands were used to true up the outer edge more carefully after "B" was removed.

For Slow Drying

As soon as the surface had set, an hour or so, the basin was sprayed and kept wet for several days so it would not dry faster on the surface than in the center. Plenty of time should be allowed for the cement to dry before moving the basin.

The center stick was pulled out carefully when the cement dried away from it. A cork is used in this hole, thus making it easy to drain the basin when cleaning it.

Pure cement and water brushed over the finished basin will make a smoother finish, but the slightly rough surface seemed to fit our informal garden best.

The pedestal was made of boards covered with chicken wire and plastered with cement. A hole was left in the base for drainage when emptying the basin.

E. B. L.

Home-Made Cement Bird Bath.

The Compost Pile

If you have one of those baffling gardens made up of clay soil that seems to defy all your efforts to raise lovely flowers, be not dismayed, there is an easy solution, and this open secret is the compost pile.

A compost pile, as you know, is a pile of sod, cut grass or vegetable matter of some kind, left to rot for a year or so and then used in the garden to enrich the soil.

To say the least, a compost pile is unsightly, and in my experience I have found a more satisfactory method. It is called "trenching." If you have a city lot, you will probably want to dig your trench at the back. Throw the dirt to one side, and all through the season put the grass cuttings and vegetable waste in the trench. Cover it from time to time with a little soil.

In case your soil is very poor, you can add manure or some other fertilizer to your trench. If you have trees do not fail to make use of the fallen leaves, and before winter sets in completely fill the trench with soil. In the spring the contents of your trench will be ready for the garden, and then you can start all over again.

Of course you can't expect to enrich your whole garden in a single season, but three or four years should do wonders for a small lot. You must be very careful not to use weeds that have ripe seeds or they will appear in your garden after the contents of your trench has been spread.

E. G.

Doing Over Woodwork

Antiquing is sometimes one of the most convenient and artistic ways of doing over old woodwork. In one case a very dark green woodwork which was quite ugly and obviously put on in the old house to cover up former poor paint jobs was a problem. To remove these multicoats would have taken hours. Finally it was decided to antique the green in ivory tan and the result was more than satisfactory. The green showed through the ivory just enough to tone it down, the light paint brightened the smudgy old one, and best of all, the roughness which was so objectionable in the one tone paint now lent a texture to the irregularity of the design in the antiquing rather enhancing than marring it. This antiquing process, however, should be left to experienced hands.

A Long Light Pole

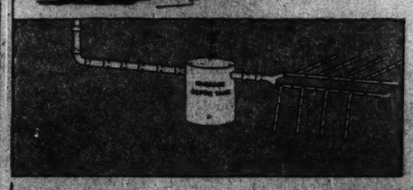
A long light-weight pole has many uses about house and grounds. It is convenient for draping up vines or shrubs that have fallen off a tall trellis, when a ladder is not at hand. It can also be used to bring down sprays of flowers and fruit, within reach for picking. And on the ground, this same pole may be "poked" into a new flower bed or lawn, to reach leaves, bits of paper, or scraps that have blown there, without the necessity of tramping there. An old fishingpole is about right for this use, and one measuring nine feet long will reach almost any place needed about the average home. A hook or bent nail on the end will serve also, as an extra hand!

Re-Staining

In a re-staining job the old color must be reckoned with. Usually the old stain is taken off with a paint remover but there generally is still some stain remaining in the wood. A wood previously stained mahogany would either require mahogany again or one of the darker browns. Woods previously stained in green should either have a green again or a weathered oak or green weathered oak color as the green in the old stain would muddy up a new brown or mahogany. Stain is a transparent dye and only in the very darkest shades does it entirely hide the old color.

Polygonum auberti is a vigorous vine attaining 20 feet. During midsummer it produces great sprays of foamy white flowers.

Riverside "Asphaltized" Septic Tanks



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Write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest plumbing supply house.

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Around the World in a Book

Vest-Pocket Visits to Gardens Everywhere

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is something fresh in garden reading: "The Garden Handbook," by Mary Rutherford Jay, (Harper & Brothers, 3.50). In a way it is not a handbook at all—at least, not in the ordinary sense—but a miniature library of gardens of many lands. Any garden lover with a strong international interest (and who have it more than do readers of The Christian Science Monitor?) will find in this little volume a fund of delight. We who have long wished for this sort of information in compact form can only marvel that others have not written such a book before. A chummy little volume, pocket size, "so that it can be used in the garden," the paragraphs arranged in topical form for quick reading and quick reference.

The first half of the book describes the outstanding characteristics of the gardens of the world, a chapter to each country. Although necessarily sketchy considering the scope, the material presented covers an amazing amount of ground because of the swift pointing up of important features.

In general each country is treated as follows: First, notable contributions to gardening made by that country are tabulated. This is followed by a discussion of each contribution, with a list of gardens particularly worth seeing and studying when in that country. At the end of each of these chapters is a list of books for further reading, and sometimes a "Suggested Source of Information," (a tourist or government bureau, etc.).

"Encouragement for the prospective gardener may be gained from a study of gardens in Argentina, where the hand of man has succeeded in creating places of beauty in spite of difficulties," we are told. And further:

From the Argentine parks and patio gardens new ideas may be obtained for the layouts of:

1. Country Estates
   (a) Vistas
   (b) Terraces
   (c) Swimming Pools
2. City Gardens

A description of some of the great estancias—their houses, layouts of land, avenues of trees, and gardens, together with the locations of those the visitor would like to see, provide information hitherto difficult to come by.

What They Teach Us

From English gardens, it is said, we gain particularly in study of the following points: Use of different kinds of backgrounds, harmony between house and garden, rockwork, and naturalization of plants. For backgrounds five types are discussed: house, wall of brick or stone, lattice or pergola, hedge, and informal backgrounds formed of trees and shrubs. The list of English gardens is illuminating, and should be valuable to the summer traveler from the United States, especially since the garden clubs, the English-Speaking Union and such organizations have at times made it possible for Americans to see some of the private estates in England.

We were particularly interested in the chapter on modern gardens of the new Germany. The modern type of architecture taking form throughout the countries of Continental Europe obviously calls for a new type of garden design. Germany, it seems, is providing at least a foretaste of this. Extreme simplicity is the keynote of these gardens, and a unity of character. A form of this modern type of garden is the balcony or roof garden. Massing one type of flower against another, rather than the general blending of many different kinds of flowers, is one characteristic of the modern German garden.

Should you go to India, or read of Indian gardens, look for their treatment of shade, and their use of running water. And should you travel in Persia, you would wish to study four points: terraces and stairways, design and the use of trees, water courses and pools, and fourthly, courtyard planting. Italy, Spain, Holland—but read this section of the "handbook" for yourself, and when you take that trip around the world, either actually or in your fireside reading, this chummy little book will want to be tucked into your "suitcase."

Serve-Self System

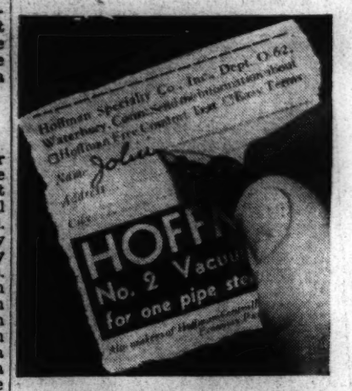
Part II discusses detailed types of gardens in the same succinct, vivid way, essentially practical and suggestive. Courtyard gardens, dooryard gardens, estates, hanging gardens. And Part III deals with American adaptations of types and of ideas. For large estates we have a discussion of such items as seats, ornamental trees, paths, ponds, pergolas. For little gardens in the city we have a discussion of such items as gates, grilles, pots, roof gardens, paving, and for little gardens in the country, approaches, water, irregular land, rose gardens, flower selection.

Two further sections called Appendix I and II cover suggestions for southern gardens, plant lists for Florida lily pool construction, lists of perennials and bulbs, plants for shady places and other useful bits.

No, this is not an encyclopedia, although we confess it sounds like a library. It is a salting down of a tremendous amount of useful and fascinating information. In less than 300 pages, with some illustrations to boot, is condensed even more than we have here outlined. But the high spots are so well chosen that much is contained in little. The information is set forth so practically and vividly as to be immediately available. Within its limits, and for use in ways that it is intended, it should prove a valuable little book. Certainly a study of it, by club groups with the additional reading suggested in the bibliographies, or by individuals, not only would be of practical aid, but cannot help broadening the thought of garden lovers at home to include those who love gardens the world over.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

If strong plants of annual poppy are pinched back when about six inches tall, the growth will become more even and spreading.



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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

An Anniversary Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THIS 200th anniversary year, in which the name and fame of Washington are to be stressed in one way or another from coast to coast, by organizations of all kinds, appeals particularly to antiquarian and historical societies. This is made evident once again in the case of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

To honor this Washington memorial year the society has decided to make a substantial beginning of putting back into its original appearance its headquarters building, the Harrison Gray Otis house at 141 Cambridge Street, Boston. Its beauties will be enhanced by using it as the background for a loan exhibition of period furniture that is so good as to make it memorable in antiquarian annals.

Undoubtedly, the finest objects in the exhibition will be carefully selected pieces of furniture from the famous collection which Mr. Francis P. Garvan has given to Yale University. It is impossible to display it all at New Haven, and in public-spirited generosity the university loans from this unusual accumulation to societies and houses where they will be appreciated and cared for and seen by the public. Since the university always consults Mr. Garvan before making such a loan, the city of Boston and the society are greatly indebted to him for consenting to this use of his gift. The society's exhibition will also include many historical objects loaned from Boston homes, such as portraits and furniture of the time of Washington, miniatures, silhouettes, etc.

Society's Own Collection Shown

This will be the first public occasion for showing the fine collection of ceramics, in the society's own museum, located in semi-fireproof buildings at the rear—glass, china, and earthenware, that has been brought together over a period of 22 years. Remembering that practically every piece is a gift, the generosity of the society's members and friends can be appreciated.

No other room is as yet in as presentable condition as that devoted to ceramics. The reason for this is to be found in the inadequate endowment with which the society is obliged to administer its properties. When it is considered that this entire plant is being maintained with an endowment of less than $5000, supplemented by annual gifts, the marvel of its extent and contents increases. It is partly in the hope that the public may appreciate the excellence of the work being done by the society that the present exhibition has been formed. So good will be the fare spread before the visiting public that there can be no doubt of greatly extended interest in the society's work to result from the efforts of the committees having the exhibition in charge. Too much cannot be said of the endeavors of Mrs. F. S. Blodgett, chairman of the entertainment committee, assisted by Mrs. Amos R. Little and Mr. Millard B. Gulick.

The week's program will begin on Monday, Feb. 8, with a reception to Mr. Charles Moore, LL. D., chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C. This occasion will be in the nature of a pre-view of the loan exhibition of furniture, open not only to invited guests but to life and active members of the society. On the following afternoon Dr. Moore will speak on "The Washington Bicentenary." Through Feb. 16 the exhibition will be open, free on presentation of membership tickets and to nonmembers on payment of an entrance fee.

An Important Color Revelation

As the dining room and the withdrawing room were put back into their original color schemes, these have been found to be of the utmost interest. The dining room had panel and dado surfaces of green, with rails and stiles and moldings of light buff, verging on cream color. This same color scheme was extended to the beautifully detailed mantelpiece, the overdoors and around the windows.

When restored throughout this will make a memorable room and one that shows authoritatively just how one of our ancestors painted his rooms in 1795. As a final touch, the baseboard of this dining room was of a color so deep as to border on black, if indeed it was not absolutely black. There being some doubt on this question a touch of green will tie it in with the color scheme of the rest of the room. The mantelpiece in this dining room is admittedly one of the most beautiful in Boston and by far the best of the original mantelpieces still remaining in the house.

The Society's Achievements

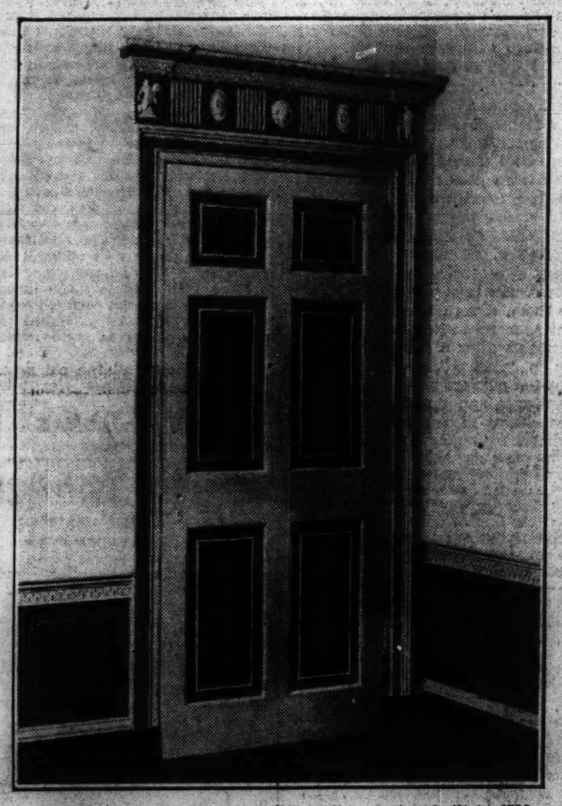
This organization, now approaching its twenty-second year, has to its credit a notable record of achievement in the great fundamental purpose for which it was formed, namely, to preserve from destruction and loss an antiquarian heritage handed down to us from the past. Not only has a great museum of smaller antiquities been formed but the society has to its credit the acquisition and preservation of some 24 interesting old houses.

In achieving this end it has intentionally postponed to a later date the appropriate renovation and furnishing of the houses that it has secured. Rather than spend on them the sums necessary to show them in their best light, it has concentrated its efforts on the preservation of ever more and more of their kind which were in danger of destruction.

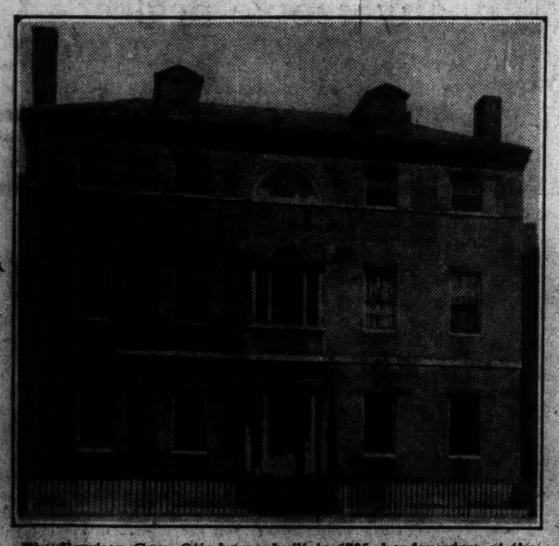
This policy has unquestionably been the proper one, for a fine old house once gone, is gone forever, whereas the postponed renovation can be taken up at any time. Now, however, this policy is to be cast into the discard, in one case at least, for a full and very reasonable week.

Photographs by Courtesy the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities

The fireplace of the recently restored dining room of the Harrison Gray Otis house, Boston, the colors now being the same that it had originally. These are green for the flat surfaces, with a creamy buff for the cornices, decorations, and all molded and carved surfaces. This is a rare example of assured accuracy in answering the question of the paint color used for woodwork in one case, in 1795



The doors of the dining room of the Otis mansion, built in 1795, were painted green with trimmings of creamy buff, the baseboard being almost black



The Harrison Gray Otis house, built in 1795, headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities

A Symbol of This Century

Modern Glass: by Guillaume Janneau. London: The Studio Limited. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $12.

ONE of the outstanding features of contemporary art in interior decoration and architecture is the manner in which glass has been adapted to new uses, not to mention the new manners in which former usages appear. Since this movement had its origin in central Europe it is to be expected that progress in glass fabrication would be more rapid there, its acceptance the widest, and the production more extended than in America. The recent tendency has been to utilize this material more fully in producing new effects through shapes and ornamentation and in some measure through varying the substance itself. This has proceeded in different countries along parallel lines rather than in the same path, as the prevailing national tastes stress one or another of several modes of expression. One gives much attention to color, another to basic form, others to cutting or intaglio engraving. Thus France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, England, and to a slight degree the United States, reveal their skill and their ideals in ornamental or in table glass.

It was more than 30 years ago that the master glass maker Eugene Houtart declared, "Steel and glass are without doubt the two elements which will characterize the twentieth century and will give their name to it." Now after a generation this prophecy seems well on its way to fulfillment, as we notice office buildings with walls which seem to be wholly of these two materials, while within clear and colored glass, in one form or another, is seen in walls, ceilings, floors, and furniture.

Far more frequently than in America is glass so utilized in several countries of Europe. There, bricks of glass rather than of clay may fill the spaces between the beams of a steel structure, admitting light but not vision. Pillars of frosted glass may surround a steel support and be illuminated from within. Black glass, with mirrors and frosted glass, may be the only visible material for the walls of a bathroom or other interior, as was seen not many months ago in a New York display.

The present volume is made up chiefly of the illustrations of examples that represent the work of foremost designers in leading countries and includes the different fields in which manufacturers are active. Text of a technical and critical nature deals with the start of the modern movement, its present-day status, and considers the different classes which the uses of glass have developed—for ornament and the table; for illumination; in architecture and furnishing; stained glass.

C. G. B.

A Diversion of an Editor

Portraits in Pottery, with some account of pleasant occasions incident to their quest, by Arthur Lee. Boston: The Stratford Company. $6.

TO MANY of us, I feel sure, the incidents of the quest come to be treasured quite as much as the things acquired. Often and unexpectedly are kindly and wise people met, some who may be but passing contacts, others who become established friends, with common interests aside from those that first led to our meeting.

So Mr. Lee's subtitle arouses an agreeable expectation which comes to be realized—that he will tell us about not only jugs and mugs and busts and figurines, but from where and whom he got them, with enough, but not too much, of incidents and settings.

It is not merely the objects made before 1800 which fall within his purview, although it is made clear that the peak of finest modeling among English potters came between 1775 and 1800. It was during this quarter century that Wedgwood, Flaxman, Ralph and Enoch Wood, Turner, Spode and others were striving to exceed one another in the quality and the originality of their work. The resulting designing was of such merit that even now the successors to those old plants seem to find no stronger appeal for trade in this line can be made than to copy the product of a century and a half ago.

* * *

It is a peculiar juxtaposition of popularity that follows the grouping of the leading personages of pottery portreiture in those years. Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington and John Wesley were among the many heroes or leaders of their day, with the last having much the better of the others, if decision be based on the frequency and variety with which he was modeled. Perhaps the two visits Wesley made to The Potteries, as these closely grouped Staffordshire towns were called, explained the fact in part, but the widespread esteem for the man and his teachings was necessary to make images of him a commercial success. Their present prevalence indicates they were, because more common than the figures of those who were victorious commanders on land and sea. The making of jugs having semblances of prominent men has continued even until now, eleven that featured World War leaders having been gotten out by one concern in 1918. Stanley Baldwin and David Lloyd George were subjects for others made in 1927.

* * *

It is amusing to learn that some of the unmarked "portraits" in bust or full-length form are so lacking in character that they are classed as unknown, while Wood's figures of Washington and Franklin have the names interchanged. In contrast to the weak features of earlier work, the commendable modeling of many English personages of today seems excellent indeed.

Extended residence in France as well as in England allowed Mr. Lee opportunity to become familiar with sources that yielded not only ceramics but furniture. He mentions numerous shopping places in both countries and indicates their degree of desirability in a manner that should be of assistance to other antiquers—for he consents to use the word although lamenting its common acceptance.

Mr. Lee's activity as writer and editor has been a long one, for it began with schooldays at Exeter Academy, continued during years at Yale and later with the New York Sun and Harper's Weekly, to be followed by connections with Condé Nast publication which took him to London and to Paris for extended residences. Those latter years led to a knowledge of sources and the ways of both lands that lend much interest to this volume.

C. G. B.

China Cottages

London

AMONG the cheaper objects that may well and profitably attract the attention of the modest collector are the English cottages, churches, and castles, all of china and emanating from Leeds, Spode, Coalport, Rockingham and Worcester. It is a peculiar fact that although the potteries named had distinct marks for identifying their products, it is seldom that the ornamental china objects referred to bear any mark at all.

Many of these attractive objects are not merely ornamental but useful. For instance, there are cottages capable of being used as teapots, usually square or oblong in shape, having doors, windows, and a chimney, the latter forming the knob of the lid. Then there are others used for pastille burners, usually of church-like design, having a chimney in the shape of a spire or tower through which the scented fumes from the pastille issue. These are usually embellished with huge flowers quite out of proportion to the size of the building represented.

The Rockingham cottages are of the early nineteenth century period, and the castles with the royal arms in mauve color are of their best work. There are also some very beautiful pieces of the early Victorian period, delicacy of execution and rarity of design being the favorite points to be noted by collectors.

S. B.

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DIRECTOIRE SWAN BED in Green and Gold, 3 feet 3 inches wide. Regular price, $140. Sale Price, $105

SPANISH ROCOCO BED in Green and Gold, 3 feet 3 inches wide. Regular price, $350. Sale Price, $235

ONE of the more interesting and less obvious ways of achieving a charming bedroom is to use a painted bed with mahogany or walnut furniture, or indeed with almost any wood. Certain painted Spanish beds, for example, contrast delightfully with early American maple, and yet are thoroughly in harmony with its primitive mood. The Belmaison collection includes many such, copied from originals imported by us. There's an engaging one in pale green, all decked with roses, birds and urns in gold, with a gay note of carmine. Demurer examples in soft shades of fawn, pale rose and ivory. And some very rococo affairs with high pointed head boards, marvellously carved, and painted green and gold, rather more sophisticated than the others and no less decorative.

Louis XV, Louis XVI, and Directoire

The French beds in old white and gold, turquoise, and various lovely greens and golds, include admirable Louis XVI examples with simple curving headboards and carved foot posts. A very chic Directoire swan bed that would be just the thing for the interior that serves both as living-room and bedroom. And an adorable little Louis XV bed with a cluster of flowers accenting its graceful headboard. There are sixteen or more designs in the group. The beds range from three feet, three inches, to four feet, six inches in width.

Belmaison's collection of French, English, Spanish and early American beds, in maple, mahogany, walnut and oak, is probably the most remarkable in New York. There are also excellent Italian day beds in wrought iron, and a number of French beds covered in damask or old toile de Jouy.

FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
Wanamaker Place — Ninth Street at Broadway

EDUCATIONAL

For Artistic Advertising And Commodity Designs

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A MAN from India. Beneath his green beturbaned headgear shine black eyes against a brownish skin. His striped loose coat and gray flowing dress hang in folds about his bare feet, which are shapen into red strapped sandals. One hand posed gracefully on his hip, the other reaching out to steady a staff, he turns his head somewhat proudly gazing into space.

Apparently oblivious of the quick stroke of pencils and shifting of artists' easels before him, he is likewise unflustrated by the glaring spot light which penetrates all of the crevices of the flowing garments, glues itself on his bronze skin and produces shadows here and there about his figure. Bringing all of the atmosphere of the Orient, he holds his pose, motionless as the granite statue in a park.

Artists' pencils work quickly. But they are not sketching just for the beauty of the lines. Each drawing must tell a story because it is to be an advertisement for—well each student decides for himself. The Indian may suggest to one all of the rich spices of the East. To another Oriental rugs. Or to another a restaurant where Indian food is served. In any case the model merely starts the students off on their journey of originating some idea, planning a commodity to be advertised, deciding how much of the model is to appear in the finished product, and laying out just where shall be the printed lines conveying the message to the public.

Recorded by Pencil and Brush

On another day a smartly dressed woman steps on the platform before the class in the glare of the dazzling spotlight and swings into a graceful pose. Pencils and brushes record the picture before them. The lady's long slender fingers, so deftly expressive, may suggest to one student a "sale of gloves." To another, the chic hat may be indicative of a "spring opening" in a millinery shop. "Tailored frocks for the game," or "proper shoes for every occasion" may ultimately appear in printed lines on various advertisements coming from the class.

In short, these students in the Industrial Arts School of the Art Institute in Chicago are beginning at the other end of the problem. In their professions for which they are now training, a manufacturer or dealer may offer a commodity and ask for an appropriate advertisement to tell the story to the public. Then the artist must draw on his imagination for a model, a scene, or an attractive something to illustrate and suggest the article to be sold. In these school classes, however, they start with the model and, through experience in sketching it, gradually weave together a picture and a printed message.

Artistic the advertisement must be to the extent that it is beautiful to look at, and commercial to the extent that it must be practical and able to command a market for thousands of other advertisements will vie with it for attention as the reader flits quickly through the pages of a magazine or passes swiftly along a boulevard 'tned with billboards.

Laying out advertising, however, is only a wee part of this school where room after room has students busying themselves in one way or another to find a means of utilizing their artistic talent to turn the wheels of industry. They design furniture, chairs, dining-room sets, lighting fixtures, radio cabinets, bookcases, fountains, pottery—whatever industry and a livable world may call for. The items they figure out must be practical from a manufacturer's standpoint.

Designing patterns is the problem in one class. Squares and rhomboids, triangles and dashes, large spots and little specks, put together and repeated in all-over pattern by artists are some day to become the basis for colorful ginghams flitting about on children, or glazed chintzes embellishing the windows of homes, or bolts and bolts of silk, or perhaps wall paper for mansion and cottage.

Even a design for a refuse basket for the streets of New York City won first prize for an Industrial Art student, James Herman. The metal basket is to be cylindrical and capable of being clamped to lamp posts, buildings, trees, or fences. It is 13 inches in diameter and 18 inches high. To make it esthetically pleasing so that people will be encouraged to help keep the litter off the streets, the designer put graceful vertical flutings on the sides. Horizontal beads help to give a pattern and add strength.

To empty this new type of street basket, a street cleaner merely inserts a key and tilts the can which is swiveled on the inside. By using the same key he can release the basket from its bracket and take it down. The bottom tapers slightly to a point allowing water to drain out lessening the chances for rust.

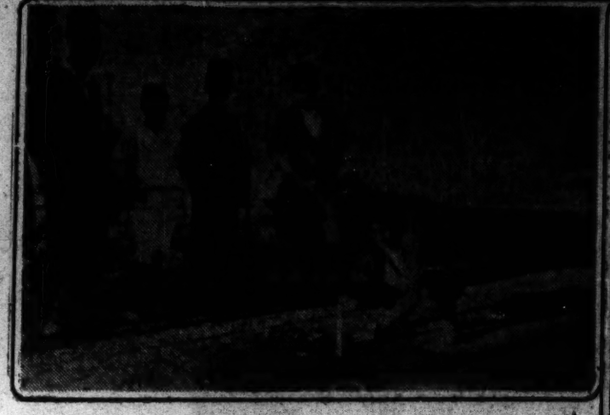
"Manufacturers are only beginning to see the value of employing designers for their commodities," said Emil Zetler, head of the Industrial Arts School, "for this movement for better design in industry has scarcely scratched the surface. A few manufacturers recognise that more thought must be put into the design quality of manufactured articles."

Bricks and Pedestals

Occasionally a company brings its problems to the school, Mr. Zetler said. A glass company, for instance, offered $200 for the best design for glass brick giving the dimensions and stipulated requirements. They wanted something more than the mere plain glass as is found in bottles. They were looking for a material which had texture and design and which at the same time could be made in large quantities, and so they resorted to artists who were more than mere craftsmen.

Another manufacturer who wanted to improve the shape of the pedestal for the globe which he was selling applied to the students in this school, who worked out a more satisfactory design. Yacht clubs have requested designs for their trophies, and museums have sometimes asked for designs for memorial plaques to be placed over a door.

"Most American designs today are imported from Europe," continued Mr. Zetler. "We need to develop an indigenous design which grows out of our own necessities, our own way of living and our own way of thinking. We seem to think we are inferior in this respect when in reality we are only different. Things have developed so rapidly in this country in a mechanical way that we have allowed the development of design to lag behind. Now instead of lifting designs from other countries, Americans must learn to make a direct and conscious effort to work out designs of their own."



Upper Left—American Colony Playground, Jerusalem, With Mount of Olives in Right Background. Right—Basketball Game Inside of Old Wall of Jerusalem. Lower—Horseshoes as Played in Palestine, and a Little Arab Girl With Her Skip Rope.

An Arab Playground

By JEAN N. BELL
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SNUGGLED down behind the old city walls of Jerusalem rests an obscure bit of the Occident, oddly out of place among the round stone roofs and slim minarets of the native Arab quarter, the camels and burros which plod by in the narrow streets. The Herod Gate, a few yards to the east, and the Damascus Gate, to the west, form the nearest approaches from outside the city walls.

In a cleared space scarcely 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, atop the débris of countless centuries, are modern teeter-totters and swings, a steel Maypole, a clay basketball court, and parallel bars. Here is a playground, a diminutive western playground, whisked off across the sea and planted here in the middle of the Arab quarter of Jerusalem, quite close to one of the most sacred Mohammedan spots in the world—Dome of the Rock Mosque.

But this playground was not a haphazard affair. For it was built by the American colony to draw the children out of the dirty crowded streets in the Suq where they played after school. Outside of the walls there are 20 public and many private schools. Most of these are equipped with playgrounds of some sort, but to the little Moslems living in the Bezetha quarter north of Dome of the Rock Mosque their ball field is the refuse heaps, the slimy cobblestones, and other squalid spots typical of the unimproved eastern city.

But for the American colony playground these children would run the streets after school hour and get into mischief in a way no more typically Oriental than western. From the time school is dismissed until muezzin call at sunset, the playground awaits them. Daily over 200 boys and girls jam through the gate, a shouting, happy proof that the playground is a great attraction as well as a recreational need.

At the Opening of the Gate

A noisy group is always battering the door, demanding entrance at 3 o'clock when Ali, the turbaned caretaker, opens the gate. The little Moslems stampede across the grounds to the apparatus. The boys run to get soccer, tennis and basketballs, or to secure first-winners on the horseshoe pits. The girls besiege the swings and teeter-totters. All afternoon they skip rope and play games under the leadership of a woman director. In blue and white striped dresses, barefooted or wearing wooden clogs, their hair skinned back from the forehead, and with gold earrings, they form a vivacious contrast to their mothers, who occasionally visit them, swathed from head to foot in black veils. Not even an eye is visible, but behind those dark masks must be curious wonder at the bewildering things their daughters are doing so happily. Now and then a dark-skinned man wearing ankle-length Arab skirts, the Arab head veil, his socks westernized with garters, comes quietly to inspect the grounds. Cross-legged in a far corner he sits, motionless except for the interested glances he darts here and there. He seldom speaks English, and as the director's Arabic is very sketchy, he merely nods when passing. A friendly smile flashes back and a hand is raised to the forehead in peaceful salutation.

For variety in different types of games any American playground could outdo these Arab boys, but where in the western world could one collect such a picturesque assortment of costumes and names? There are Abed and Shukri and Mahmood, not to mention Adnan. The director dubbed him "Tubby" the first afternoon he came to the grounds. But the ruddy, embarrassed grin which broke from his full-moon face, and wrinkled up under his tarbush, was not the smile of a jovial fat boy. "My name is Adnan," he declared in school English, emphatically discouraging the American tendency toward nicknames.

The boys' short pants, bare knees and drooping socks are disappointingly western at first sight, but the red tarbush is always perched precariously on bobbing heads, even in the most violent scrambles after the ball. Now and then a boy wanders in, wearing native skirts and head veils and, on cold days, a voluminous cape or dressing gown. They roll up and tuck their long skirts into their belts when they run or high jump.

The Games of England

The British mandate and occupation has greatly influenced the type of games, for the English first introduced the Arabs to the art of playing. Now, the changing seasons bring whirls of soccer, cricket and basketball corresponding with the seasons in England. In the springtime, when all Palestine is a bower of flowers, bats and balls blossom forth from winter storage, and all Jerusalem begins a long season of cricket, continuing into hot August with unabated noise and enthusiasm. The American game of baseball is still but a rumor from across the seas.

In the fall, while the olive trees surrounding the play fields are being picked, the soccer ball gets its daily drubbing. At the American Colony Playground inside the walls, soccer is combined with the good old game of "hide-and-seek." For the city walls are very confining and none too high, so that the ball spends much time idly waiting to be rescued from its thorny bed among the cactus outside the crenelated fortifications.

Basketball is almost nonseasonal, as the boys play it at every opportunity. Checkers precipitates the boys into noisy arguments; volley ball puzzles them; while they consider American football just another form of manslaughter.

Good Horseshoe Ringers

The great barnyard pastime—horseshoes—has captivated the older boys' interest. The afternoon the game was introduced the whole playground swarmed around the pits. Everyone wanted to play. Within three days they were throwing ringers with disconcerting regularity, and were arguing over points with all the gusto of their talkative race. Many a dispute came to the director for arbitration. The winner would cavort gleefully while the loser would throw his shoes thereafter with extra care. A ladder tournament to pick the champion horseshoe thrower of the playground was organized, and excitement became intense as the final playoff date approached. A champion now means much here, as elsewhere.

Because the Arab tradesmen down in the Suq have never set fixed prices on their merchandise, and because all business in the Orient is done by haggling, the boys seem to think that a game should be played in the same way. They love to talk. When a point or a foul is made they quit playing and argue. It is almost impossible to stop the flood of Arabic. The referee eventually makes himself heard, and settles the point. The voices drop back several octaves. The flushed faces cool. The game goes on seemingly undisturbed by the momentary tumult. The boys think nothing of the loud talk. One of them explained it simply: "They won't believe me, Sir, unless I speak that way."

Everyone offers voluble advice whenever a decision is to be made When their ruse does not succeed, they grin slyly and try again some other time. These Arab boys are intelligent, good natured and quick to pick up new ideas.

Must Have Higher Supervision

American boys will play more or less peacefully and honestly without a referee or umpire—mere interest in the game keeping it going. But here the play will not last five minutes without higher supervision. Just the presence of some older person is usually enough, but the instant he leaves, the game breaks up and the boys drift away. The boys have little sense of teamwork and do not understand how to play together. In basketball or volley ball, the sense of teamplay seems especially lacking. While he has the ball, one boy will try very hard to play all the game instead of passing back and forth as a winning team should do. The boys attending the schools are slowly acquiring this sense of coöperation, and their play is becoming more intelligent.

Language would form an almost impenetrable barrier between them and their English-speaking director if it were not for the English lessons they receive in school. As that tongue, with Arabic and Hebrew, is an official language in Palestine, they learn a school book variety of it, and several have mastered it surprisingly well. They take great delight in practicing. Now and then a Gulliver's Travels or a history book gets opened for the benefit of translation or explanation. Then they show their notebooks packed tight with scrawly schoolboyish Arabic characters. In exchange, they give an Arabic lesson, more for their own amusement than any desire to instruct. They listen eagerly to first attempts to speak their language, a big laugh tucked down in their throats. But the laughs are friendly, and surely deserved. Those attempts must sound ridiculous, as gutteral sounds we English-speaking people have never dreamed existed make the language extremely difficult.

The Girls' Side

The playground is split up into a girl's side and a boy's side, following the Mohammedan custom of separating the sexes. When the grounds were first opened, the mothers upheld this custom: "If our daughters are to play with the boys, they may not attend the playground." That was final. As the girls needed the recreation, the grounds were divided. They play their games by themselves. The boys pay little attention to them, though the groups apparently mingle. Now and then a scramble after a soccer ball breaks up a "ring-around-a-rosy" game, but the mothers seem satisfied. The girls, ranging from three to 10 years, are coming in constantly increasing numbers.

As with boys in America, these Arab youngsters are going to school with all sorts of ideas in their heads: Abed hopes some day to study at Oxford; Shukri wants to be a guide; Said hasn't the least idea why he is going to school; while Omas goes only because he must.

The Parent

Thongs Bridge, Yorks., Eng.

Dear Editor:

I thank all who have had letters in the Parent column. They have been a help to me. I find that when our boys say or do wrong things I am learning to change their thoughts to good things and this is much better. How happy we are when helping each other. Our boys love to help me in the home and although sometimes they seem to take a bit of persuading, yet when I am loving and full of confidence, it is lovely how quickly they respond and are happy and willing. I shall welcome any letters. Love and good wishes to all readers of our much loved newspaper. (Mrs.) F. R.

* * *

Wauwatosa, Wis.

Dear Friends:

I would like to tell you about the Scrap Book Pastime our children have invented. Of course Scrap Book play is always messy, so they decided it would be much better to play in the recreation room in the basement where it would be much easier to clean up afterward.

Lacking paste, which would have come rather expensive, they made paste out of flour and water and beat it into a thin paste. Store paper neatly ironed flat and cut into desired sizes provided the pages. A bit of heavier cardboard cut into the same size made an excellent cover. Artistic designs covered these which were made with crayons. All these pages and covers were tied together with cord to make books. In that way the book could be made any length by merely adding as many more pages as were necessary.

They gathered all the old newspapers and magazines and piled them neatly on one end of the recreation room. This they called their "material store."

Listening in on their childish chatter one day, I heard them planning their next book. It was to be a Scrap Book of Happy Faces. Only pleasant, happy faces were desired and a happy name was to be given each face. This name was chosen from among their friends whom they thought best fitted to the picture.

Looking at some of the completed books I was pleasantly surprised to see what clever ideas had been at work in these child minds. Their ages ranged from 10 to 6 years.

One idea was to make a family scrap book. In each book were assembled pictures of family groups. Then the members of these families were pictorially described as doing things. A baby, for instance, was playing with a ball and a search through the magazine had provided a lovely baby in colors playing on the beach with a bright red ball.

Then the housekeepers' bug took possession. They decided to make up a book of cooking and baking ideas. Out of a woman's magazine they cut a recipe for a cake. Below as the process of baking was described pictures appeared to show each of the ingredients as it was put in. On some occasions they found the complete process described in the magazine pictorially, but in most cases it had to be laid out by themselves.

Another book took them traveling. They had been reading about children in other countries in school. They decided to find pictures of these foreign children at play, at school, in their homes doing their little tasks. It was much harder to get this material from their "material store," so these books were much thinner.

But the animal books and bird books I found were indeed quite thick. Any colored pictures found preference every time, and each bird was named properly as a bluebird, robin or peacock.

Rainy days were always spent in the recreation room and from a busy mother's viewpoint, I was indeed grateful. I would enjoy hearing from other mothers how their children are kept busy on these winter days. (Mrs.) E. B.

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THE HOME FORUM

England Revisited

MY PEN was in the midst of a sentence — upon what topic does not at all matter, and in any case I have forgotten—having just finished writing the word "England"; and there it suddenly paused, although it should have known that a period had not been reached. It paused upon that magic word, I say, and hovered hesitantly above it as a kestrel does above a field of wheat. Now I have learned not to force my pen, for I find that it has notions of its own, and that we get on better together when it is somewhat humored. What is the use of training a pen for two or three decades, unless one is occasionally to trust it a little and submit now and then to its whims?

While this pen of mine stood still, then, in the air over "England," a strange thing happened. My thought suddenly shook off its load of duty and darted free from all literary endeavor. Words gave place to mental pictures; verbal cadences and rhythms were converted into miles; instead of the main topics of the theme I had been handling, I saw rivers and towns and country lanes —and I was going down Gad's Hill on a bicycle into Rochester at forty miles per hour.

Yes, there was Dickens' house at the top of the hill, with the subterranean passage by which he used to walk into his garden, as Pope went through his grotto at Twickenham, and there was the smoke of London far behind me. Somewhere along this mighty slope, I knew, Falstaff and his merry men had once waylaid the wealthy travelers coming up from Kent. Indeed, I caught one fleeting glimpse of the knight himself, toiling laboriously up the hill in search of his horse, and I flung him cheer as I hurtled by. Just below him straggled Bardolph, Peto, Poins, the Prince; and a little farther on I passed a motley cavalcade of pilgrims—a knight and squire, a nun and her three priests, a country gentleman, and a merchant and a poet and a miller, with perhaps twenty others, strangely mounted and more strangely garbed—all jingling merrily along together down the road toward Canterbury. I should have liked to pause for an hour and listen to Sir John Falstaff, and I knew that I should have found good company among the pilgrims, but I was moving, as I have said, at forty miles per hour and they at never more than six. The last I heard of them was a great outburst of laughter from the burly host who led the group—a laughter that seemed to fill the sky and to spread out like a lake across the hills. Speed! Speed! As I reached the bottom of Gad's Hill and began to climb toward Sydenborne, my wheels raced only the faster, and here already was little Bob-up-and-Down on the edge of Big Berry Wood, with the towers of Canterbury crowding together on the levels below it. How many times, how many thousands upon thousands of times in the centuries gone by, pilgrims coming from far away on foot or horseback along the time-worn trails of England had felt their hearts leap up as mine did at the sight of those clustered towers!

Fifty-six miles from London by the route that Chaucer took, and yet I could not stay. Down through the ancient city and out into the gardens and orchards of Kent, my wheels went whirling, past Penshurst where Sir Philip Sidney dreamed out his *Arcadia* and past the great house of Knole, about which Victoria Sackville-West has written *The Land*, one of the noblest poems of our time, and where Virginia Woolf places her as the hero and heroine of *Orlando*. I should have liked to pause at The Pantiles in Tunbridge Wells and to think there of Dr. Johnson and the Thrales, and of glories long gone by, but Sussex was calling me; I could see the green-gray wavering line of her uplifted downs against the distant sky; the salty breath of the Channel was moving among the trees of the Weald as I crossed the stripling Rother and came into ancient Rye.

Now here was a town that I loved —Henry James's town, town of Stephen Crane and even more recent Americans, a place to stay in for a week, a month, a year, and not to hurry through—but on the very edge of Sussex my handle-bars were gripped by the manly might of Belloc's *Four Men* and I had to follow their rollicking trail right across that beloved county at top speed—not stopping even for Bramber where I used to walk the downs, or for Horsham with its woods where Shelley roved, or for Petworth with its gallery of Turner's landscapes, or for rich, ripe Midhurst and its glorious inn—until I came to the top of Hanacker Hill and looked down upon the cathedral and bell-tower of Chichester where once I rang the curfew. Even there I could not stay, for Hampshire was too near at hand—Home Shire, as I like to call it. Again those dizzy pedals began to twirl. Here was Gilbert White's Selborne, and here close at hand was the sleepy village where Jane Austen wrote all her novels—what an absurdity for anyone to hasten there! —and then came the rounded dome of Saint Catherine's hill which I never see or think of without remembering John Keats, and the small silvery Itchen that Izaak Walton knew, and Winchester herself, home of King Alfred.

At Winchester my journey might well have ended if something about the place had not reminded me of Oxford. The sixty miles intervening —which once took me, I remember, a whole summer afternoon and a long English evening to cover on a bicycle—were done in a trice and once again I was looking down from the summit of Boars Hill upon that dear city with her dreaming spires, just as Matthew Arnold used to do in company with Arthur Clough and as Robert Bridges did for thirty years and as John Masefield does today. Then down the hill I went sloping and across the Thames, past Tom Tower and Carfax and the gates of Brazenose, out to Woodstock where I met for an instant a far younger Chaucer than him whom I had seen trotting down Gad's Hill, and then over into the Cotswolds and their many little towns of stone. Of Bibury and Burford and Bourton-on-the-Water I have nothing now to say; except that, if anyone should present me with one hundred unoccupied years, I should certainly find nothing better to do with them than to spend them there. I went through those towns, which it has taken ten centuries to make, in less than as many seconds; and at Fairford, where the two all but perfect inns stand side by side, I turned southward into Wiltshire. Then came the country of Richard Jefferies, the land of Maurice Hewlett, and the great plain where W. H. Hudson used to roam. Stonehenge sprawled on the hillside and Avebury Circle, far greater than Stonehenge but almost unknown, lay hidden in the bosom of the downs. The great tower of Salisbury Cathedral loomed over all that land like a commanding thought, and for a moment I paused in the Cathedral close, with thoughts of Fielding who once dwelt there, and with fonder thoughts of Bliss Carman with whom I once spent there a silvery day in spring. George Herbert's Bemerton two miles away; Philip Sidney's Wilton, a little farther; and Hazlitt's Winterslow out among the lonely hills, were places that I had to see; and then back into Hampshire I went at the speed of light, flashing through New Forest and on to quiet Christchurch by the Channel.

Here Thomas Hardy took control and led me westward into his own Dorset, through Wimborne and Wareham to the River Frome, where I caught sight of Tess laboring in the fields and of Clym Yeobright gathering furze upon the heath. Max Gate, Dorchester, Rainbarrow, Sherborne, and high Shaftesbury flew past, and I was on at once into Quantock Hills with Coleridge and Wordsworth, into Bristol with Chatterton and Southey, across the Bristol Channel and up the Wye with Wordsworth and his sister, over the hills of Wales with Borrow and along the coast of St. George's Channel with Shelley and Peacock. On again, and ever more swiftly on, I sped through Chester and the Derby Peak Region into the Cumberland Lakes, chased silver in a setting of undulant green. I skirted the Roman wall northeastward, sighted Durham on its cliff of stone, shot past York, Lincoln, Ely, Cambridge, and Saint Albans. From there, looking from that huge hill where the Romans built their fort and where Francis Bacon walked and pondered, I saw the smoke of London rolling up from the southern horizon. And, while I gazed toward London, my eyes fell upon the point of my pen, still poised above the paper. The ink with which I had just written the word "England" was not yet entirely dry.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Evening Glow; From a Color Etching by E. G. Earthrowl

VERY welcome characteristics of the work of Mr. E. G. Earthrowl are their warmth and vitality. With a well-balanced arrangement of outline, perspective, and composition—each in its way admirable and satisfying—there is still a more urgent appeal, something thoroughly alive. Earthrowl was a modeler, and a water-colorist as well as an etcher; but, whatever the medium, his work is never passive. His thought must express itself actively, yet not with violence; for its movement is measured and rhythmical.

Both in aquatint and etching, his outline is strong and forceful; he does not depend for effect upon massed shadow, but upon careful drawing. He has a selective eye and an appreciation of space and distance; a low horizon, a sweep of hill, a curve of cloud, take shape and give breadth to the scene. His canvases are never crowded, so there is no fear that the sense of movement may degenerate into mere restlessness. Indeed, he happily expresses peace in his flowing tide and rest in the quiet pool, though the wind blow fresh and keen and the tree branches lift and sway. This is the great charm of Earthrowl's work, apart from his undoubtedly excellent and conscientious craftsmanship. Each tiny figure has position and meaning; it not only poses, but moves. His shadows are never weighted (if one may permit the word); they only accentuate the light, intensifying the atmospheric feeling. He has a dramatic sense even in landscape; but with a dignity and a reticence which do not overemphasize or strain his effects.

Possibly few of us are too familiar with the name of Mr. Earthrowl, although his work is to be found in the art galleries of New York and Toronto, while the British Museum in London owns a small number of his etchings which are worthy of attention. Earthrowl was born and has his home in London. He has exhibited in the United States, Canada, and Australia, and won success at the International Print Exhibition of New York. He was a member of the Print Makers' Society of California; and is professor of the Hammersmith School of Art.

This beautiful color etching, "Evening Glow," is typical of Earthrowl's best style; the delicate tones employed serve to heighten the effect of light which is always noticeable in his work. He shows a transparent lemon tint in the sunset sky, lit by descending rays and light evening clouds which are reflected in the still water. A touch of green along the leaf edges throws these into higher relief. It will be noted how excellent are the drawing of the trees and the detail in the foreground; and, although the figures of men and horse are shown still at work, he conveys the peace and stillness of eventide in a pleasing manner.

Taking a Gift to Elenora

Nils Peter Nielsen was a "Snedkermester." That is to say, he had a cabinetmaker's shop in Copenhagen where, with lengths of lumber seasoning overhead, with apprentices and journeymen learning the trade, among the glue pots and varnishes and shavings, he still found time to evolve his handmade furniture.

For a long time, perhaps two years, Nils had been working on a sewing table of dark mahogany, cunningly inlaid with citron wood, rosewood and ebony, with brass lines; the partitions were of bird's-eye maple, and there were places for thread and buttons, for scissors and thimble. He had even made a needle cushion of pink velvet, stuffed with sawdust, and fastened it in one corner so that it showed when the table was open, and the cover swung back. There were fine, tapering legs, graceful and elegant; and the whole table was "French-polished" until it shone like some rich gem. For Nils was "forlovet" with (engaged to) Elenora.

He asked Anders, the youngest and fairest apprentice, to deliver the table for him. This was no small undertaking, as Elenora lived, by "Charlottenlund Skov," outside the city. The trip required preparation. After talking about it a great deal at home, Anders borrowed a "storm-cap" from Joergen, his elder brother, and his father's boots.

The morning dawned fair and sunny after a big snow. Outwardly calm, but inwardly excited, Anders drew on the fine boots with the high heels, tucked his trousers inside (the boots came almost to his knees) and pushed the straps down neatly; for "only farmers let the straps stick up outside," he thought. All the way to the shop he admired the boots that wrinkled gracefully over his ankles, making him feel so well-dressed and light on his feet; for the rest of the time he wore heavy wooden shoes.

After many parting injunctions from Nils to be careful of the treasure, Anders boarded the street car which passed the shop, and rode as far as it went; alighting, he entered the deep wood where there were fir trees, great oaks and lordly beeches, all plumed and capped with snow. At first he sang or whistled "Tin Soldaten" and kept time to it with his stride:

"Tinge-ninge-nater,
Tin Soldaten;
Bly-matroser
Bum-me-lun-me-lum."

It was the day before Christmas and people were busy in their homes, preparing for the festivities, or in the shops buying gifts. No other person walked or rode through the wood. Not even a footprint could be seen, save that of some bird or tiny wild animal. The stillness was almost uncanny. In fact, it was so still and cold, so unearthly beautiful, that the boy wondered if he had not jumped, in one moment, from the noise and bustle of the old city of Copenhagen into some enchanted forest of Hans Christian Andersen's world. He walked more slowly now, as if he fully expected some fir tree to talk as one must have talked to the beloved writer of fairy tales. He still hummed "Tin Soldaten" under his breath; but he thought not only of the "Tin Soldaten," but of the storks and the toad, the peas in the pod, the "Red Shoes" and "Last Dream of the Old Oak" and "The Ugly Duckling."

Finally he came to the edge of the wood, and he could see the house where Elenora lived by "Charlottenlund Skov." He delivered the table and was rewarded with Christmas cakes by the warm stove in Elenora's immaculate kitchen. Then he went out again through the great forest more lightly than before, for now he did not have the table across his strong young shoulders.

Some of his blonde curly hair worked out from under the "storm-cap," and his smooth young cheeks were red with the cold air. He wished the walk homeward through the wood might last a long, long time; but it was too soon over. Then, too, the boots had begun to pinch, for Anders was already taller than his father, Peter Hansen, and had bigger feet; and when he finally reached the shop of Nils Nielsen, it was only to be scolded by the "Snedkermester" because he had been gone so long!

Petals and Marble

Men have dreamed,
And dreams have grown,
Through the ages,
From white stone,
To a Parthenon,
A Taj Mahal;
A Lincoln
Memorial.

Yet never sculptor,
Nor a craft,
Has raised an obelisk,
A shaft;
Has set a column
On a plinth,
Flawless as
A hyacinth.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Überfluss und Sparsamkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ECHTE Wissenschaft behält vollkommenes Gleichgewicht. Zuviel ist so falsch wie zu wenig. Von jemand, der keinen wahren Begriff von Sparsamkeit hat, kann man nicht sagen, daß er einen wahren Sinne zu betrachten, d. h. als etwas, was knausert, was bloß verweigert und vorenthält? Wahrlich, sie bedeutet, wie die größten Volkswirtschaftler der Welt erkennen, Gleichgewicht—ein Vorenthalten zur Verhinderung bloßer Verschwendung, um dort auszugeben, wo aufbauenden Kräften freieres Spiel gegeben werden soll. Zum Beispiel finden Volkswirtschaftler, daß das Unterbinden von Ausgaben für die Herstellung und den Genuß geistiger Getränke,—die nach den Gutachten vieler Gewerbetreibenden, Ärzte und sozialer Arbeiter eine große Verschwendung bedeuten,—damit die Menschen kaufkräftiger werden, um sich Notwendiges anzuschaffen und die Mittel für solche Unternehmungen zu beschaffen, die zur Wohlfahrt der Menschen beitragen, zu größerem Gleichgewicht und größerer Sicherheit führen muß.

Wahre Sparsamkeit erweist sich als eine positive Gedankeneigenschaft und als wirksame Art des Vorgehens. Sie bekundet jenes Gleichgewicht, das in den Worten der Mrs. Eddy in einer Satzung des Handbuchs Der Mutterkirche, Der Ersten Kirche Christi, Wissenschafter, in Boston, Massachusetts, zum Ausdruck kommt: „Gott fordert, daß Weisheit, Sparsamkeit und brüderliche Liebe alle Handlungen der Mitglieder Der Mutterkirche kennzeichne" (Art. XXIV, Absch. 5). In der Christlichen Wissenschaft finden wir, daß Liebe zu allen Menschen der Beweggrund zu allen wahrhaft fördernden und weisen Unternehmungen sein muß. Sie lehrt uns, wie wir Zurückhalten in Erhalten, Sparen in Teilen umwandeln können. Wissenschaftlich betrachtet erweist es sich, daß Anhäufung und Verschwendung aus einer falschen Vorstellung von Substanz geborene Zwillinge sind. Beide sind Versuche des sterblichen Denkens, etwas von seinem normalen Beitrage und Dienste für das allgemeine Wohl abzuhalten oder abzulenken.

Die Bibel enthält zwei hervorragende Begebenheiten, die das Gleichgewicht zwischen wahrem Überfluß und wahrer Sparsamkeit veranschaulichen. Als die Israeliten auf ihrem langen Zuge durch die Wüste mit Manna versorgt wurden, wurden sie von der göttlichen Weisheit angewiesen, es weder im Übermaß noch mit Besorgnis zu sammeln. Sie sollten wie ihr großer Führer Mose erwarten, daß das unendliche, immer gegenwärtige Gemüt ununterbrochen für ihren täglichen Bedarf sorgen werde. „Aber da man's mit dem Gomer maß, fand der nicht darüber, der viel gesammelt hatte, und der nicht darunter, der wenig gesammelt hatte; sondern ein jeglicher hatte gesammelt, soviel er für sich essen mochte".

Als später Christus Jesus seine Jünger die Brocken von den Broten und Fischen, die die göttliche Vorsehung zur Befriedigung des menschlichen Bedürfnisses gegeben hatte, sammeln hieß, gab er eine ebenso klare Lehre, daß göttlich verliehener Reichtum nicht verschwendet, sondern dankbar erhalten und angewandt werden soll. Diese bedeutsamen Beispiele von menschlichem Bedarf und göttlicher Versorgung legt die Christliche Wissenschaft nicht als Aufhebung des Gesetzes sondern als dessen natürliches Wirken aus, als das durch das Verständnis der Allmacht des Gemüts in menschlichen Verhältnissen geoffenbarte Gleichgewicht der Wahrheit, ein Verständnis, das Mose in großem Maße und Christus Jesus in vollem Umfange besaß.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wo das Gemüt als das All in allem erkannt und anerkannt wird, erweist sich Überfluß als das durch die unfehlbare Intelligenz geleitete und angewandte unbegrenzte Ausgießen der Ideen des Gemüts. In dem Weltall des Gemüts kann keine Idee unnötig oder am falschen Platze oder unbeschäftigt sein oder die einer andern Idee zukommenden Verrichtungen ausführen und sie dadurch verdrängen. Dies erkennen heißt, daß wir das Gute nicht mit einem Gefühl des Besitzens, nicht mit Absschließung oder Ungewißheit und Sorge anhäufen sollen. Es bedeutet auch, daß wir lernen sollen, keinen einzigen Beweis des Guten aus Mangel an Ehrfurcht und Dankbarkeit oder aus Zweifel an seiner wahren Quelle ungenützt zu lassen.

Der Prüfstein ist der Beweggrund, das Verlangen, das innere Ziel bei jeder Bitte um Versorgung—ganz gleich, ob wir um Manna oder Mammon bitten. Bitten wir um etwas, was zur Befriedigung der Lüste des Fleisches dienen kann oder soll, so „bitten wir übel", wovor Jakobus uns warnt; und wir schließen uns von der Erkenntnis wahrer, bleibender Substanz aus. Wieviel Gutes, wovon wir uns nicht träumen lassen, wir erkennen werden, wenn wir diesen Prüfstein auf alle unsere Bitten anwenden! Wie rein und froh lauteres, einfaches Leben und hohes Denken unsere Tage gestalten werden! Wie sie von jenem Frieden erfüllt sein werden, der nur in dem Maße kommt, wie die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins den fleischlichen Daseinsbegriff umgestalten und wir das vollkommene Gleichgewicht zwischen den wahren Bedürfnissen der Menschen und ihrer beständigen Befriedigung erkennen!

Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy finden wir die erhebende Versicherung (S. 516): „Die Substanz, das Leben, die Intelligenz, die Wahrheit und Liebe, welche die Gottheit bilden, werden von der Schöpfung der Gottheit widergespiegelt; wenn wir das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne den Tatsachen der Wissenschaft unterordnen, werden wir dieses wahre Gleichnis und diese wahre Widerspiegelung überall erblicken".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Wood Fire

There is a sound outside the door
Of firewood dropped to the floor,
Of heavy wood and heavy feet,
And on the window driving sleet:
Inside we fumble for a match,
"Surely this one will make it catch!
It ought to catch! Yes, now it will!"
And, breathlessly, the house is still—
Then all the brasses in the room
Come out like fireflies from the gloom.

The big logs settle into place,
And vivid shreds of golden lace
Hang trembling on the blackened brick:
The eager flame, springing to lick
The shadows from the dusky wall,
Consumes them, too, and embers fall
And smolder in a molten heap—
Another log will make them leap
Into new strength, and throw once more
A magic carpet on the floor.

EDNA H. HOWE.

Affluence and Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENUINE Science maintains perfect equipoise. Superfluity is as erroneous as deficiency. Without having a true sense of economy one cannot be said to have a true sense of affluence. Are not many people too apt to regard economy in a wholly negative way—as that which scrimps, which merely denies and withholds? Truly, it signifies balance, as the world's greatest economists realize—a withholding where mere waste would ensue, in order to expend where constructive forces shall be given freer play. For example: economists find that the withholding of expenditure for the manufacture and use of intoxicating beverages—which represent much waste in the expert opinion of many industrialists, physicians, and social workers—in order that men may have more purchasing power to obtain necessities and to capitalize enterprises which make for the welfare of mankind, must usher in a greater sense of balance and security.

True economy is seen to be a positive quality of thought and an efficient method of procedure. It evidences that equipoise implied by Mrs. Eddy's words in a By-Law of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church" (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5). In Christian Science it is found that love for all mankind must be the guiding motive of all genuinely efficient and intelligent undertakings. It teaches one how to transmute reservation into conservation; sparing into sharing. Scientifically viewed, hoarding and wasting are found to be twins, born of a false sense of substance. Each is an attempt of mortal thought to withhold or divert something from its normal contribution and service to the common good.

There are two outstanding occurrences in Scripture which illustrate the equipoise of true affluence and economy. When manna was provided to feed the Israelites in their long wilderness journey, they were instructed by divine wisdom not to gather it with acquisitiveness or anxiety. They were to expect, as did their great leader, Moses, that the daily need would be continuously supplied by infinite, ever present Mind. "When they did mete it with an omer, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they gathered every man according to his eating."

When, at a later day, Christ Jesus bade his disciples gather up the fragments of the loaves and fishes which divine Providence had given to meet the human need, the lesson was equally clear that divinely bestowed bounty is not to be wasted, but gratefully conserved and used. These significant instances of human demand and divine supply Christian Science interprets as the natural operation of law, not the suspension of it; as the equipoise of Truth revealed in human circumstances by the understanding of Mind's omnipotence; which understanding Moses possessed in large degree, and Christ Jesus to the full.

In Christian Science, where Mind is recognized and acknowledged to be All-in-all, true affluence is seen to be the boundless outpouring of Mind's ideas, directed and used by unerring intelligence. In Mind's universe there can never be one idea that is needless or out of place, unemployed or performing the functions proper only to another, and so displacing another. To realize this means that we shall not hoard good with a possessive sense, with exclusiveness, or with uncertainty and anxiety. It also means that we shall learn not to waste a single proof of good for lack of reverence and gratitude, or apprehension of its true source.

The test is the motive, desire, aim at the heart of each plea for supply —whether in its essence the demand is for manna or mammon. Do we pray for that which can and is to be expended on the lusts of the flesh? If so, we "ask amiss," as James warns us; and we bar ourselves out from the realization of true, enduring substance. Think of the undreamed-of good to be realized from applying this touchstone to all our demands! Think how pure, simple living and high thinking will make our days clean and glad. Think how they will be filled with the peace which comes only as the carnal sense of existence is transformed by the spiritual facts of being, as we discern the perfect equipoise of man's genuine needs and their constant supply!

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this inspiring assurance (p. 516): "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Song

The winds, as at their hour of birth,
Leaning upon the ridgèd sea,
Breathed low around the rolling earth
With mellow preludes, "We are free."

The streams, through many a lilied row
Down-carolling to the crispèd sea,
Low-tinkled with a bell-like flow
Atween the blossoms, "We are free."

—ALFRED TENNYSON. "Poems."

The Child's Point of View

It was when we were all quite nursery children—a long time ago, I am sure; two years since, at the very least—and it began, as nurse said afterward, because we would not play at proper games like other children.

Partly that is our own fault, because Patricia always wants to take the lead, and always will, and, of course, it leads to squabbles; and, I dare say, I am often very aggravating, and Bobby is such a slow, arguing boy, and Annie is as tiresome as tiresome can be, with crying over everything, and Paul is sometimes so very odd and obstinate. But I think it is also nurse's fault, because being the strictest person in the world, she will not let you do everything you might want to do.

We consider nurse a very cross person. It is all very well to say that it is we who are naughty, but we are not always naughty; and she is always cross. Her aprons are as stiff as the nursery tea-tray, besides being the same plain shape, and she will wear the tightest and sternest caps that ever were seen.

I remember Bobby being put in the pound for saying, in a very serious manner, that he did not want to wish anything, wicked, especially on Sunday, but he *did* wish that something would soon happen to nurse's best cap. He said it looked so hard; her caps were all strictish, but her Sunday caps were savage.

It may not be very agreeable to the feelings to tell about one's punishments, but it may have to be told all the same. Our large punishment is to be sent to bed, and our small is to be put in the pound, which is really behind the screen. It is a very degrading thing to be put there; it is much worse than a corner because a corner is lighter, and you can sometimes look over your shoulder. . . .

We have heard ladies tell mother that nurse is a treasure, but she does not comb *their* hair nor put them to bed. But still we know that she is really very good. But the thing that we think the worst of all about nurse is that there could n. possibly be any person in the world with less imagination than she has. She never could see what pleasure we find in sitting in a ring under the table and imagining things, which she called telling untruths. She could not see what pleasure there was in sitting on the floor at all, because no one who has never made a practice of it can know how nice it is.

"Why you cannot sit on your chairs, instead of floors, like pagans in a pagan land, is more than I can tell," she used to say.—From "The Gentle Heritage," by FRANCES E. CROMPTON.

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STOCK PRICE CHANGES ARE FRACTIONAL

Tone Is Heavy and Volume of Business Small for Short Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Price movements in the securities markets were narrow and hesitant today, and the stock market closed barely steady, with several of the prominent industrials slightly lower. The turnover approximated half a million shares for the short session.

Speculators ready to grasp at a straw were enough impressed with vague talk of a "war boom" to bid up Atlas Power and du Pont about a point. The cotton market also was a little firmer, and some connected this with the fact that it is an important staple in munitions making.

Du Pont was unable to maintain its gain, and closed up only a fraction net. The market had an interval of firmness, in sympathy with a strong opening of the wheat market, but eased off in the last few minutes, with General Electric again a heavy feature, sagging ¾ of a point to a new low. This stock has been under pressure for a fortnight, apparently reflecting gloomy unofficial earnings estimates.

Fractional Losses

Fractional losses predominated at the finish, embracing such issues as American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Case, American Can, Westinghouse, Union Pacific, Radio and Chesapeake & Ohio. A gain of more than a point in Eastman was lost later. Soft spots were Western Union, off 1, and Auburn, off 3.

The cotton market closed up only 20 to 35 cents, although increased buying from abroad occasioned considerable comment, as well as reports of a larger movement from gulf ports to Japan. The upturn in wheat was attributed largely to severely cold weather over certain areas in Canada and the West. In foreign exchanges, the Japanese yen hardened a little.

Dragging on of the rail wage conferences in Chicago remained as an uncertain factor in the market, although Wall Street is still confident of a fairly satisfactory agreement. The first 68 railroads to report for December had net operating income of $26,836,000, the lowest in years, against $52,597,000 in December of 1930.

Bonds Lower

With the exception of United States Government securities, the bond market today slipped quietly to lower levels.

Federal loans, however, were in some demand at higher prices. The Treasury issues advanced around half a point and the Libertys were up fractionally.

Disturbances in the Far East continued to affect Japanese obligations, and most of them added one or two more points to their losses of yesterday. Consolidated Electric Power, Japanese Government 6½s, Oriental Development 5½s and Yokohama 6s were subjected to considerable pressure.

Reports from Chicago of a disagreement between the rail executives and Union leaders on the wage reduction negotiations acted as a deterrent to transportation securities. Practically the entire carrier section registered declines although they were moderate in most cases.

Dealers point out that the railroad lines, although sagging during the last few days, are still many points above their lows of December.

Utility mortgages showed some rallying tendencies, but their tone was generally irregular. The industrials declined in varying degrees.

The foreign category was mixed. German 7s were slightly higher, and Italian 7s advanced.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 29
8¼	1	..	Ahlibi pf	400	2	2	2	2
8¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	700	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
83¾	46¾	6½†	Air Reduction	600	49¾	49	49¾	48
10¾	11¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	400	15	15	15	14½
3½	1¾	..	Allegheny Corp	1100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
74¾	63½	5†	Allied Chem	2000	67½	66¾	66¾	67
13¾	10¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
18¾	13¾	2	Am Bank Note	300	14¾	14	14	14¼
43¼	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	43	43	43	..
93¾	84⅜	5†	Am Can	8200	89¼	89	89¼	88¾
8¼	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
34¾	33	7	Am Car & F pf	100	30	30	30	31
38	29	3†	Am Chicle	200	33½	31½	33¼	32
9¼	6¾	..	Am & For Pow	2100	8¾	8½	8¾	7
33	26	2	Am & For Pow 6	100	33	33	33	33
38½	26	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	33	33	33	34
17¼	11¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
85	80	6	Am Ice pf	100	85	85	85	85
7	5	..	Am International	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8¾	6¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33	30½	7	Am Loco pf	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	34
9¾	8¾	..	Am Metal	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
18½	18	..	Am Metal 6%	30	17	17	17	..
32¼	29½	..	Am News	30	33	30	33	..
16¾	12	..	Am Power & Lt	800	13¾	13	13¼	13½
8¾	8¾	.60	Am Radiator	700	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
2	1¾	..	Am Republics	800	2	2	2	2
10½	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2½	2	..	Am Seating	100	3	3	3	..
18¾	13¾	.80	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	18¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
85	73	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	83	83	83	85
½	½	..	Am Solvents & C	100	½	½	½	½
8¾	8¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
35¼	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	400	35	33	35	34½
39¼	35½	4	Am Sugar Ref	800	34½	34	34	33¼
124¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	14600	113¾	111¾	113½	113
33½	25½	3	Am Wat Wks	300	27½	26½	26¾	27
5	5	..	Am Woolen	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
34½	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	20	20	20	20¼
¾	½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	½	½	½	½
12⅝	9	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
94	75½	6	Atchison T & SF	300	82½	81½	82	82
10¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1700	9¼	9	9	9¼
22½	17½	4	Atlas Powder	100	22½	21¾	22¾	21¾
151¼	115½	4†	Auburn Auto	11400	131	128	128¼	131¼
14½	14½	1½	Austin Nichols A	30	14½	14½	14½	..
3½	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3	3	3	3¼
			—B—					
21¾	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
5½	4	..	Barnsdall A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
43¼	38½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	39	39	39	39½
18¾	15¾	1	Bendix Aviation	1400	16½	16	16½	16¾
34½	30¼	2	Best & Co	300	31½	31¼	31½	32
22½	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	8400	16½	16	16¾	16
75	60	7	Beth Steel pf	300	80	80	80	80
8¾	7¾	½	Blaw Knox	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
60	59	7	Blumenthal pf	200	60	60	60	..
51	48¼	5†	Bon Ami A	100	50	50	50	..
39¾	34¾	3†	Borden	1100	36¾	35¾	36¼	35¾
10	8¾	1	Briggs Mfg	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
10½	10	2	Briggs & Strat	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
41¾	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	32	31	32	31
52½	46¼	1	Brooklyn Q pf	1000	50	50	50	51
2¾	2	..	Budd Mfg	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
4½	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
1½	¾	..	Burns Bros B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
12¾	11	.80	Burroughs Add	400	11	11	11	11
15¾	10½	..	Byers	600	13	11¾	11¾	13½
			—C—					
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
16	10¾	1¼	Canadian-Pacific	1100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
43¾	31¾	..	Case Thresh	16000	36¾	34½	34½	35½
15	11	2	Caterpillar Trac	400	12	12	12	12
8	7¾	..	Cavanagh D pf	80	9	9	..	..
12¾	11¾	1½	Central Aguirre	300	12	12	12	11¾
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	300	13¾	12½	12½	13
11¾	11¾	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
30¾	13¾	.3	Chesapeake Corp	400	17	16¾	16¾	18¾
31½	25¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	4000	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
5½	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
12¾	6	..	Chi & N western	600	10	10	10	10¼
31	17	..	Chi & N west pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
8¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
16¾	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
15¾	12¼	1	Chrysler	1600	13¼	12½	13	13
27½	25½	3.00	City Ice & Fuel	100	27	27	27	26½
2½	¾	..	City Stores	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
114½	97½	7½	Coca Cola	300	106¼	106	106	106¾
48¾	45¾	3	Coca Cola A	200	48½	48	48½	48
30¼	26¼	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	28½	28½	28¼	28½
9½	7¼	..	Collins & Aikman	200	7¾	7½	7½	..
15¼	11½	1½	Columbia Gas	1200	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70	70	..
38½	30	3	Columbian Carb	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	68	68	68	..
23	15½	3	Comm Inv Tr	200	21	20½	21	19½
94	83½	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	94½	94¾	94½	..
97	97	7	Comm I Tr 7%	100	96	96	96	97
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	800	7½	7¾	7¾	7½
4½	3½	.30	Comwith & So	6500	4½	4	4½	4
68¾	59½	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	63	63½	63½	63½
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	2300	58¾	57½	57½	57½
97	95	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90
2¼	2	..	Container A	100	2	2	2	..
7	4½	..	Cont Baking A	200	5	4½	4½	5
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	40¾	40	40	40
37½	31¾	2½	Cont Can	1100	35½	35	35½	34¾
24¾	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
6¾	5½	..	Cont Oil	300	6	5¾	6	5¾
¾	¾	..	Cont Shares	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
45¾	37	3	Corn Products	600	40¾	40½	40¾	40½
4¾	2¾	..	Coty	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
10¾	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	10½	10½	10½	12¾
49¾	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	28	45	45	45	45
8½	7¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	130	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
½	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	500	½	½	¼	½
31	23	2	Curtis Publishing	400	25½	25	25	28½
1⅞	1¼	..	Curtis-Wright	4000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
22	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	800	2½	2½	2½	2¾
10	7½	..	Cutler Hammer	400	8½	8½	8½	..
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	100	4	4	4	4
			—D					
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	79	79	79	..
28¾	18¼	..	Del Lack & W	300	23	22	22	23½
9	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	7¼	7½	7¼	..
14½	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14½	14½	14½	13¾
15½	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
8	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	100	7¾	10½	11¼	10
57⅞	47¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	16800	51¼	49¾	50½	49¾
18¼	10¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	10½	10½	10½	..
			—E—					
3½	3	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3½	3½	3½	..
87½	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	800	80¾	79¾	79½	79½
7¾	6¾	½	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	7	5¾	6	6
13¾	8	..	Edmiston S pf	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
31½	24¾	6	Elec Auto-Lite	400	27	26¾	26¾	27½
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	1700	2¼	2	2¼	2¾
13½	10½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	200	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
64	47	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	55¾	55½	55½	57
59	39½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	49	48	49	50
33	28½	4	Elec Stor Batt	200	30	30	30	30½
22	18	1.80	Engineers Pub S	100	22	22	22	..
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
9½	6½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
3¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
11¾	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	140	10	9¾	10	..
			—F—					
5½	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
37¾	23	2.60	Fidelity Phe F I	400	21¾	21½	21¾	22
49¾	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	47	47	47	..
⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1200	½	½	½	½
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11¼	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19½	15¼	3	Freeport Texas	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
29	29	6.77	Fuller 2pf	20	29	29	29	..
			—G—					
17½	14	3	Gamewell	50	18½	15	15	16
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1100	30¼	30¼	30½	30½
16½	11	2	Ge nAsphalt	400	13½	13½	13½	..
14¼	11	2	Gen Baking	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½
5½	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
26½	19¾	1.60	Gen Electric	35600	20	19¼	19¼	20
11¼	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	10⅝
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	1400	33⅞	33½	33½	33½
2⅜	1⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
34½	32	3	Gen Mills	400	35	34¾	35	34¾
24⅞	19½	3	Gen Motors	11100	20½	20¼	20½	20⅝
5	3¼	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
28⅜	20½	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
1½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
14½	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Ras	1400	12½	11⅞	11⅞	12
58¼	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	51½	51½	51½	52
2½	2	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	2½
6½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6	5¾	6	..
¾	¾	..	Goodrich	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
17½	12⅝	1	Goodyear	200	15¾	15	15	15½
4¾	2¾	..	Graham Paige	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
13	13	2	Granite City Stl	100	13	13	13	..
38	16½	3	Great Nor pf	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
1¾	1⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
23¼	21¾	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
27¾	24½	1½	Hack W pf A	10	27	27	27	..
70	68	7	Hanna (M) pf	20	68	68	68	..
18	11¼	1	Harbison Walker	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
10	8½	..	Hawaiian Pine	10	8½	8½	8½	8¾
4½	3½	..	Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
87½	84½	4.50	Household Pin pf	100	86½	86½	86½	..
16½	12	2	Howe Sound	200	13	12	12	13¾
30¾	27½	3½	Hudson & Man	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
11¾	9¼	1	Hudson Motor	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
5¾	4	..	Hupp Motors	100	4¼	4	4¼	4
			—I—					
18½	9½	..	Ill Central	1200	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
1¼	1¼	..	Indian Refining	1500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
36½	27½	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	31½	31¼	31½	31
4¾	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	4½	.80	Insurance Sec Del	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3¾	2½	.30	Insuranshare Ctf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
11¾	8½	..	Interboro Rap T	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
4½	3½	..	Interlake Iron	100	4	4	4	..
108½	88	8†	Int Business M	400	100¼	99½	99½	101
18¾	14½	3	Int Cement	100	18	16	16	18¼
17¾	9	..	Int Combustion	200	11¾	11¼	11¾	1
10	8¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	10	10	10	..
29½	23¾	3½	Int Harvester	700	28¼	26¾	28¾	25½
11¾	7¾	.30	Int Hydroelec	400	8¾	8½	8¾	9¾
34¾	15¾	4	Int Match pf	700	21	20¾	20¾	21
4	3	..	Int Mer Marine	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
9¼	7½	.50	Int Nickel	2100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
44¾	38½	3	Int Shoe	400	37¾	37	37	38½
10⅝	7½	.80	Int Tel & Tel	3400	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼
11	8	2	Interstate Dept S	100	8	8	8	8

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 29
55	45	..	Interstate DS pf ww	50	45	45	44	..
			—J—					
24½	13½	1	Johns Manville	1100	15¾	13½	13¾	15½
			—K—					
2¼	¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
15	¼	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼
4½	1	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	200	2	2	2	3
9¼	7	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	8½	8½	8½	8¼
13	10	.60	Kennecott Cop	2700	11½	10¾	10¾	11
13	11¾	1.60	Kresge	1400	14½	13½	13½	14¾
7	3¾	1.60	Kroger G & B	1000	5	4¾	4¾	5
3½	1	..	Kroger Groc & B	1400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
			—L—					
3¾	2	..	Lee Rubber	100	3½	3½	3½	..
43¾	26	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	31½	31½	31½	32
43¾	26	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	31	31	31	..
13⅝	12	1.50	Link-Belt	100	13	13	13	..
31½	25½	..	Loew's Inc	1600	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
3¾	3½	..	Lott Inc	100	3	3	3	3
32¾	21½	4	Louisville & N	100	25	25	25	25
9	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
			—M—					
80½	59¼	6	McCrory pf	10	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
63½	43	4	McKeesport Tin	200	47	47	47	46½
..	..	..	Manati Sugar	100	½	½	½	½
2	1¼	..	Manati Sug pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
14½	7	..	Man Riv 1pf	100	10½	10½	10½	11
13¼	9¼	1.50	Marine Mid	300	10½	10½	10½	10
3	2	..	Maytag	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
9¾	7¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1000	8	8	8	8¼
23¾	17½	..	Min Molinq	100	19	19	19	..
11	7¾	..	Min Molinq pf	100	10½	10½	10½	..
..	¾	..	Min & Stl	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
7¾	4½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
..	4½	..	Mo Pacific	1100	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
25	13	..	Mo Pacific pf	200	21	21¼	21¼	23
10¾	6¾	..	Monigom Ward	1400	8¾	8	8	8½
6½	3	.50	Motor Wheel	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
13¾	7¾	..	Mullins Mfg	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
57	20	..	Mullins pf	10	30	30	30	34½
7¼	6¾	..	Murray Body	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
			—N—					
1½	⅝	..	Nat Dallas Hess	1600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19¼	15½	2	Nash Motors	1100	17	16¾	16¾	17½
44¾	37½	2.50	Nat Biscuit	400	43½	40½	40½	40½
6¾	5¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	100	6	6	6	6¼
24½	21	2.40	Nat Dairy Prod	700	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
15¾	13¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	800	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
53¾	30	2	Nat Steel	300	30½	30	30½	30
2¾	1	..	Nat Supply	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8¾	6	..	Nat Surety Corp	100	8	8	8	..
4¾	3¾	..	Newport Ind	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
8¾	6¼	..	NY Air Brake	200	6½	6½	6½	..
38¾	28	..	NY Central	11700	29¼	28¾	28¾	29
126	109	8	NY & Harlem	40	110	108	108	110
3	1¾	..	NY Investors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
31½	17¾	..	NY NH & H	4900	27½	26¾	26¾	30½
78¾	60	7	NY NH & H pf	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
9¾	7	..	NY Ont & W	100	8	8	8	9
18	13¾	..	Noranda Mines	100	14	14	14	14
36¾	29	10a	North American	8300	31¾	31	31¾	31½
4½	3¾	..	No Am Aviation	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
23¾	14¾	8	Northern Pacific	500	19¾	19¼	19¼	20
3¼	1	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1	1	1	..
			—O—					
6½	5	..	Ohio Oil	3400	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
22¼	18¾	3½	Otis Elevator	100	19	19	19	20
32	20	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	22	21¾	22	22
			—P—					
38	32¾	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	33½	33½	33¾	33¾
40¾	36¾	2	Pacific Lighting	100	37½	37½	37½	37
8¼	4	.40	Packard Motor	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
11½	6½	10½b	Paramount Pub	3600	8¾	8½	8¾	9½
1½	1½	..	Parmalee Trans	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3	1¾	..	Pathe Exchange	100	2	2	2	¾
2¾	1¾	..	Pathe Film A	200	2	2	2	..
27¾	22	1	Penick & Ford	200	27	26¾	26¾	27
29½	26¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	100	27	27	27	27
23¾	17½	2	Pennsylvania RR	3300	21¾	20½	21	21
19	4½	..	Pere Marq ppf	20	16½	16½	16½	17
121	106¾	8	Peoples GasL&C	100	110	110	110	110
4¾	3	..	Petroleum Corp	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8½	6	..	Phelps Dodge	200	7	7	7	7
4½	3	..	Phila & Reading	100	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
5½	4	..	Phillips Pet	200	4¾	4½	4¼	4½
9	8	..	Pierce-Arrow	100	8	8	8	8
41	40	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	600	40	40	40	..
..	¾	..	Pierce Oil	200	½	½	½	¾
1½	¾	..	Pierce Pet	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	20½	2	Pillsbury Flour	100	20½	20½	20½	31
9	4½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	7	7	7	..
7	5	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	100	5	5	5	5
43¾	37½	2.40	Procter & Gam	1100	39½	39½	39¾	39½
57¾	48½	3.40	Public Service	900	53¼	51¾	51¾	51½
90½	86	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	90¼	89½	89¼	..
89¾	66	5	Public Serv E&G pf	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
25	15¾	3	Pullman	300	21	21

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade and Markets Await Action by the New Credit Body

The world political, business and financial situations present this week somewhat more than the usual contrasts of light and shadow. It would be idle to ignore the Sino-Japanese imbroglio, since it is bound to have serious repercussions in the world of trade and finance. There is the ever-present possibility that the English-speaking nations may jointly enter upon an economic boycott as a means of backing up moral suasion.

The outstanding developments in the domestic situation have been the rapid progress in getting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under way, the probability of quick accord on the Glass bank bill, which is intended to reform the banking system in the United States, the agreement by the last of 20 railroad unions on a definite wage cut stand and the subsequent rejection by the railroad presidents of the union leaders' counter-proposals, the decision of the Building Trades Employers' Association in New York City to reduce wages on the average 25 per cent on May 1, and the halving of the U. S. Steel Corporation dividend and omission of the common dividend by Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Credit Body Ready to Act

The powerful $2,000,000,000 credit organization headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, held its first meeting yesterday, despite the fact that one director has not yet been confirmed by the Senate nor three others sworn in. This will take place next Tuesday or Wednesday, and funds for rehabilitation projects will be available at once, since Secretary Mellon has announced an issue of $350,000,000 certificates dated Feb. 1.

The banking bill bearing the name of Senator Glass is regarded as a nonpartisan measure, and while changes are still being made which have to be studied, it should be ready for Senate consideration in about a week. One of the provisions delaying acceptance is that which would set aside $213,000,000 for permanent aid to national banks and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System and $200,000,000 for the use of non-member banks.

The settlement of the differences between employees and the management of the railroads is expected to go a long way to provide a stimulus to the security markets and to start the railroads on a program of equipment buying, repair work, and furnish additional employment to men now on part time. The discussion on the 10 per cent wage cut continued during the week, with the railroad heads adamant in their refusal to consider compromises. Meetings are being held this morning in what may be the crucial session.

Domestic Trade Lags

Business activity this week has shown little evidence of a turnabout. There has been a seasonal rise in steel operations, due to increased orders from the motor industry. Construction continues slack, due to relatively high costs for materials, to high wages still above the July, 1929, level, to tight credit and to public economy waves. Car loadings were off 118,477 from the like week of 1931, and electricity output was off 6.7 per cent from a year ago.

In retail trade volume has been fair, though unseasonable weather has cut into sale of winter goods. Radio sales are under a year ago, but refrigerator demand holds up well. Floor coverings, hardware and spring cutlery are in good call. An encouraging development is the increased operations in small plants and factories. Employment is slowly improving.

The contraction of bank credit continues. In 30 days demand and time deposits have shrunk about $700,000,000. Bank clearings for the week are down 37 per cent. Bond offerings aggregated $42,518,000, compared with $107,401,000 last week.

Business Abroad Lower

Conditions abroad are not materially different from a week ago. In England the Cabinet controversy on tariffs has held the center of the stage. The payment of the Franco-American credits without loss of gold created a favorable impression. The tone of business was good.

The trend in France is still downward, with unemployment increasing and carloadings showing a drop of 24 per cent from a year ago. Hoarding continues. The new import quota system discriminates against the United States and favors Holland. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris is protesting these trade moves.

Unemployment in Germany rose 300,000 since Jan. 1 and is now close to 6,000,000. The machinery industry is down to 32 per cent. A slight recovery in the coal industry was noted. Wholesale prices are down to the 1913 level.

Business in South America is generally quiet. Brazilian exports have been light. Fruit crops are subnormal. Industry in general is sluggish. Bolivia is troubled by adverse financial difficulties. In Argentina trade is dull. Taxes were increased on Jan. 20. Chile reports some improvement.

The security markets have been depressed, due in part to poor earnings reports and to slow trade. London and Paris markets have been adversely affected by news from China.

BOLLINGER CONS. GOLD MINES

TORONTO, Jan. 28—Preliminary statement of Bollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31 shows income from production of $10,638,964, compared with $10,383,904 in 1929. Total income was $11,181,294, compared with $10,869,931 in 1930. Profit after charges and taxes, but before depreciation, was $3,886,698, compared with $4,693,881 in 1930. Dividends were $3,444,688 in both years. Stock amounts to 4,888,888 shares.

CORD EARNINGS DROP

Cord Corporation reports for the year ended Nov. 30 net of $993,788 after charges, depreciation, federal taxes and other items of subsidiary interests, equal to $1 a share (par $5) on 1,000,000 shares, compared with $1,477,477 or $2 cents a share the preceding fiscal year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	37	36
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21	21
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	20½	20
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	72¼	72⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	39½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	98	97¾
Amer Inter 5½s '49	99	99
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83¼	83⅛
Amer Tobacco Nat'l 4s '27	102	101¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	108	108¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	98¾	98½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96	95¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	84½	83½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101¼	101
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	73¼	71½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	103½	103⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88¼	88
Atch T&SF 4s '05	77½	77½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91¼
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	86	86
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	43	43
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81¾	81½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53¾	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	62	61
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88	88
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	61	60¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	73½	73
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	99¾	99¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s ser C	107½	107½
Bing & Bing 4½s '60	22	22
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	69½	69
Boston & Maine 5s '55	71	70
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16¾	15⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr of 6s '68	94¾	86
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	107	107
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '30	97	97
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '36	75¾	75⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '37	76	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '39	74⅝	74⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81⅝	81
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81	81
Can North deb 6½s '46	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	99¼	99⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	60	59¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71⅛	71
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72	71½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	34½	34½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	75	75
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	90	90
Certainteed 5½s '48	39	39
Ches Corp 5s '47	71½	70
Ches & O cv 4½s A '63	99¼	99¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88	87⅞
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	96	96
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	51	50
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	38	38
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	35	35
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10¾	10¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35½	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	40	39¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	80	80
Chicago Railway 5s '27	69	69
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	63½	63½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	54¾	53
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	44	41⅛
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	32½	32½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s C '63	107¾	107
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64	64
Chile Copper 5s '47	52	50
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	84	84
Clev CCA&StL rfg 5s O '63	68	68
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	67	67
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	90½	90¼
Colo & S 4½s '80 A	66	65
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78½	78
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77	78½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	85½	85½
Con Gas 4½s '51	89½	89
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¼	101
Container Corp 5s ct '43	21¼	21¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	51½	50
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	80½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	65	63
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	34	33
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	99¾	99¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97½	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	97	97
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	85	85
Dodge Bros gf 6s '40	80½	80½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94¾	94¼
East Term 6s Va & Ga RR con	83½	83¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71	67
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	44½	44½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	44½	44½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	42¾	42
Erie RR gen lien	55¾	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	43	42
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	35½	35
Gen Bak Ch 5½s '40	90¾	90¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	99
Gen Riv 6s	77½	77½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73¾	73
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	90¾	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	86½	86½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93½	92½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37½	37½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58½	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	97¼	97
Ill Central 4s '53	48¼	48
Ill Central 4½s '66	43¾	43
Ill Central 6½s '36	78	77
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	48¾	48¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79½	79½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51¾	51½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60	59½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	58	57¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48	48
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	69	69
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	46	46½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	20	20
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49	49
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	38½	38½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43¾	44
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	81¾	81
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	48	48
Kan City P&Light 4½s '61	83½	83½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¾	93¾
Kan City Terms 1st 4s '60	83¾	83¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73	73
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70½	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	11¼	11¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	57½	57½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	90½	90½
Long Island deb 5s '37	78	78
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	41	41
L&N uni 4s '40	81¾	81
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	85½	85½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	72	72
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34¾	34
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '81	89	88¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	88	88
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	55	55
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65½	65½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	56½	55½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	37	36½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	55½	54¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	54	54
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55	55
Mo Pac 5s I '81	55	54
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	41	40
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	30¾	30
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	91	90
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77¾	77½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74½	74½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	44¾	44¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¾	87½
Nat Steel 5s	73	73
New Eng T&T 5½s B '61	92½	92¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	98¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	40¼	40
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73	72½
NYC&HR rfg 4½s E lm 2013	67½	67½
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	74	73½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89	89
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	86	86
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	79½	79¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33¾	33
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	38½	38½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	49	49
NY Edison 5s '44	98¼	97½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	107¼	106¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	88¼	88¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	55¾	55¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	70½	70½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89	89
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49½	49½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	95¾	95¾
Niagara Share 5½s '50	65¾	65
Nord & W con 4s '96	86	86
North Am Co 5s '61	82¾	82½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	78½	78½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78½	78
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific pr lin 5s '97	77½	77½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	83½	83½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	94½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100	100
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	88	88
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	74¾	74¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	49	49
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96¾	96¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	45	44¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	77½	75
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	82	82
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	23½	23½
Penn Pow & L 4½s '81	82	81
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89	89
Penn Railroad 4½s '52	77	77
Penn Railroad 4½s '65	82½	81½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	82	82
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¼	98½
Peoples Gas L&C Chi 5s '67	94¾	94¾
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	50	50
Pere Marquette 4s '56	48½	48½
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	48	48
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	99¾	99
Philadelphia Elec Co 5s '67	83½	83½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	83¾	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93¾	93¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48	47½
Pitts CCA&StL 4½s A '63	93¾	90
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89¾	89½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	86½	86½
Pub Ser E&G 6s	83¾	83½
Pub Ser Elec & Gas 5s 1959	93	93
Pub Ut Gen 5½s '77	49½	49½
Reading Co 4½s A '97	75¼	75
Remington Arms of 6s '37	85½	85½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	37	37
Revere Cop & Br 6s '50	58	58
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	78	78
Rio Grande Sou 5s '39	97	97
St Louis I&M& Sn R&G div '33	71	70
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	39½	39
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	23¼	22
St Louis SW con 4s '32	77	75½
Scand AL 7½ 4s '39	1	1
Scand AL 6s	1	1
Seaboard Air Line 5s '49	73½	73
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '49	79¾	79¾
Sinclair Prod 5s '38	78	78
Sinclair Pro 5½s '42	78½	78
Sinclair Pro 6s '49	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Pro 6s '49	83¾	83¾
Sinclair Pro 6s '49	83¾	83¾

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Kensington Stone

A Review by CARLETON BEALS COON

The Kensington Stone, by Hjalmar R. Holand. Ephraim, Wisconsin: Privately printed.

IN 1898 a farmer of Kensington, Minn., while pulling stumps in an erstwhile woodlot, found a flat stone, one surface and an edge of which had been inscribed in Runic characters. The stone was here between the roots of a tree, which had grown over and around it. It was apparent that the stone must have reached its position before the tree had taken seed.

The tree probably commenced growing there in the second decade of the nineteenth century, if not earlier. Examination of the stone's surface shows that the inscription is deeply weathered, making its recent carving unlikely. Research into the history of Minnesota reveals the presence of no early settler in the region who was capable of such a forgery.

In regard to the language of the inscription, it belongs to the fourteenth century, at the time when Old Norse was giving way to more modern forms of speech in Norway and Sweden. Certain peculiarities of that period occur in the inscription, and these peculiarities had not been studied, or at least not published, until after the stone had been found.

In 1355 A. D. an expedition set out from the combined kingdom of Norway and Sweden, with royal warrant, to seek out certain Greenland colonists who were reputed to have left their home in search of new regions to the west, and to have renounced Christianity. It was largely to counteract this backsliding that the expedition, under the leadership of Paul Knutson, was outfitted.

The Story of the Inscription

The stone tells of a secondary expedition westward from Vinland, and the ascent of a lengthy river. Ten members of the expedition are stated on the stone to have been massacred, and the place of the massacre is described. Mr. Holand, in the course of his indefatigable researches, has found a spot closely answering the description. He likewise has studied a number of axes, a spear-head and a fire-steel, all of which are of medieval Scandinavian workmanship, and all of which, on a trip to Scandinavia, he was able to identify by comparison with European museum specimens. A number of museum authorities have supported him in this identification. All these specimens were found in the region in question in Minnesota, and, although none of these finds has been made in accordance with strictly archæological technique, yet the weight of circumstantial evidence and the statements of witnesses favor their authenticity.

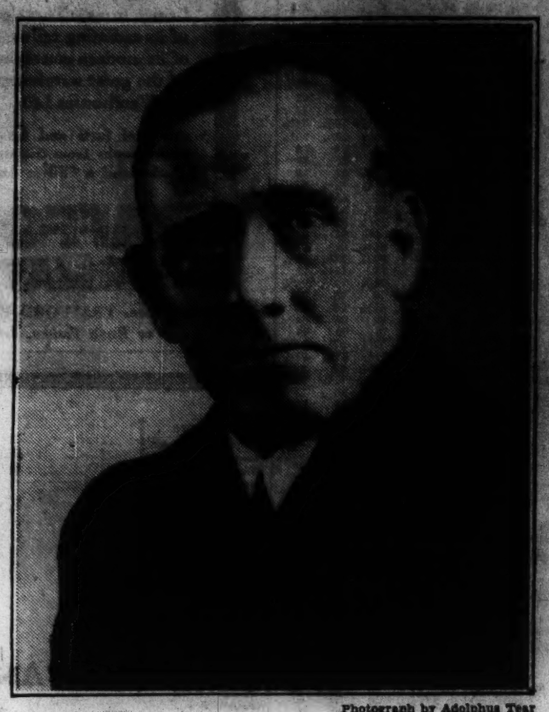
Mr. Holand's thesis is, therefore, that members of the Paul Knutson expedition coasted northward and westward from Vinland to Hudson's Bay, and rowed up the Nelson and Red Rivers into northern Minnesota, where a number of their party were killed, presumably by Indians. Other members left the Kensington inscription, and the Scandinavian artifacts from that region were brought by these people. The Paul Knutson expedition returned to Scandinavia nine years after its departure, and two years after the date of the Kensington stone. Since the Kensington stone specifies that only a part of the expedition was present in Minnesota, this fact does not invalidate the speculation that the actual persons concerned failed to rejoin their companions.

Many Years of Research

Mr. Holand further speculates that the survivors joined the Mandan Indians and influenced them both racially and culturally. He quotes many early accounts to justify this speculation.

It obviously took many years of difficult research to compile and analyze the data upon which this book is based. In his Scandinavian researches, the author has given evidence, at least to the untrained reviewer, of great thoroughness and erudition. He has presented nine full pages of bibliographia. To one whose only knowledge of the situation depends on the contents of the volume at hand, it is evident that Mr. Holand has presented an excellent case for the authenticity of the stone in which he is so deeply interested. It is to be hoped, furthermore, that he will succeed in finding the skeletal remains of the ten massacred victims, for which he intends to dig. Such a find, conducted in a proper archæological manner, would give final support to his convictions.

In regard to his Mandan theory, unfortunately, he has touched upon a very difficult problem which the most competent ethnologists hesitate to approach, and his treatment of cultural parallelism presupposes the necessity of diffusion as an explanation of all similar phenomena. Although one can hardly indorse this ethnological excursion, which in reality has little place in the main argument of the book, one should not let it obscure the fact that the first part of the volume, dealing with the Kensington stone itself and the probabilities of its origin, is an exceedingly good piece of research. To persons interested in the problem of Scandinavian contacts in pre-Columbian America, this book is heartily recommended.



Photograph by Adolphus Tear

WILLIAM McFEE

Sailor's Life, Sailor's Love

The Harbormaster, by William McFee. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

MR. McFEE grows more Conradian with each book he writes. It is not simply that he has the same feeling about the loyalty that the sea demands of those who follow it, but also that, in "The Harbormaster," he has used Conrad's favorite method of telling a story—through the medium of a third person. True, he has not yet gone as far as Conrad and told a story as told to the narrator by a fourth person. And he differs fundamentally in certain other respects: his attitude is more satirical, and growing more so all the time; his tragic culminations depend more on character and less on an inexorable fate.

"Ce n'est pas ma faute; c'est mon caractère," Francine explained whenever disaster overtook her domestic life. Thus McFee explains away Francine's responsibility for her tempestuous quarrels with Captain Fraley, the jealousy she felt for his ship, the embarrassing demands she made upon him to better his financial condition, and the spell she cast over other men.

McFee presents Francine as the impersonation of romance—"one of those women who are our sole remaining link with the romantic age, when men understood their value and worshipped them, and wrote interminable poems about them, placing them in exquisitely wrought shrines of flattering phrases." Francine came up out of the Ægean Sea one day, after the French steamer on which she was coming to Saloniki had been torpedoed, and walked straight into the heart of the commander of the rescuing vessel. From that moment Capt. Frank Fraley of the British transport Gloriosa and Mlle. Francine de Grand, late of the Bon Marche at Marseilles, were committed to each other—to tear each other to pieces.

Their tragic story comes from the lips of Mr. Spenlove, chief engineer. Spenlove was not only Fraley's engineer but his longtime friend. It fell to him to save Fraley and Francine from their blunders, until finally they hurled themselves beyond his help. Spenlove links "The Harbormaster" with Mr. McFee's earlier novel, "Captain Macedoine's Daughter," for Spenlove had been the young engineer who loved Artemisia Macedoine, and his affection for Francine was much the kind of affection he would have had for Artemisia's daughter, had there been such a person. What he really loved in Francine was the bright shadow of Artemisia that he saw over Francine's shoulder.

As Spenlove tells the story of the Fraleys he beguiles us into thinking him a mouthpiece for the author. In many respects he doubtless is: that: when he talks about Englishmen, the war, and America's future, when he tells about the ways of seafaring men, their relation to their ships and their life ashore; perhaps when he voices an Englishman's innate feeling of superiority to all the Latin races, though here it may be that he is simply speaking in Spenlove's character. Certainly Spenlove is much more than a mouthpiece for the author. He is a character in the story, developed as carefully as either of the two more active participants in the tragedy. He calls himself "a connoisseur of the emotions," and he is far and away the most interesting and the most credible character in the book, which is the January selection of the Literary Guild of America.

A Soldier-Saint

Gordon and the Sudan, by Bernard M. Allen. London: Macmillan. 21s. net. New York: Macmillan. $8.40.

FOR half a century the compelling personality of Charles George Gordon has attracted and puzzled biographers and historians, and the closing drama of his career has been the subject of endless controversy. To the English public during his lifetime he was an object of romantic veneration. He was a soldier who in his thirties had saved the Chinese Empire from a cruel rebellion rather by the power of his personality than by the force of his Chinese troops; and later his amazing achievements in Africa spread the fame of this most modest of men throughout the world. In the eyes of his countrymen he united the qualities of soldier and saint.

Apologists of those English statesmen who by their mistakes and procrastination sacrificed him have been more critical of Gordon than was the general public. Now Dr. Allen arrives to say the last word. He has made an exhaustive study of the last 11 years of Gordon's life. He has examined all the relevant memoirs and documents, and has deciphered secret telegrams in the London Record Office. He is able to disentangle the web of official mistakes and confusions through which, in 1885, Gordon's unparalleled effort to serve the garrison and population of Khartoum was frustrated. His book is one of the most thorough and fascinating biographical works of recent years.

Gordon's association with Egypt began before that country had come under the direct influence of England. He entered the service of the Khedive as Governor-General of the Equatorial region near the source of the Nile. His mission was to suppress the slave trade and open up the great lakes to legitimate commerce. In selecting his staff he chose three Englishmen, two Americans, one Frenchman, one Italian, three Germans and two natives of the country. "He wished to emphasize the fact that the work on which he was engaged was not in the interests of any one nation but of the whole civilized world." He determined to achieve his purpose by winning respect for justice backed by the minimum of force. Dr. Allen shows how by carefully laid plans, unremitting toil, undauntable courage and calm confidence in his mission he opened up unexplored regions, won the devotion of the natives, stopped the slave traffic, and found work for the released slaves.

A Laureate's Credo

Poetry, by John Masefield. New York: Macmillan. $1.

FOLLOWING the example of his predecessors, the Poet Laureate of England, John Masefield, has set about the definition of poetry and inquiry into its making. If there is an oversimplification of a difficult subject in this little book, it may be explained by its having been written as a lecture to be given at the Queen's Hall, London, on Oct. 18, last. The body of it is a description of the power of the four poets commonly held supreme: Homer, Æschylus, Dante and Shakespeare. Mr. Masefield's conclusion is that "the blind man, the gentle man, the proud man and the brave man" alike had "access to an illumination which came within their beings, as sunlight comes within the sea." The lesser poet, he admits, halts by the way, like a messenger "in taverns and marketplaces, listening to people, and at last delivering his message as one who has not understood it, all mixed with talk learned on the road."

In his eyes, despite the current movement toward "disintegration" in England and America, there can be no great poetry without belief in universal order and unity. He closes with the definite statement that the greater poetry of all ages, whether the Muse or some other power is invoked, is "a flowing in of light from the source of all light, from that King from whom comes our knowledge of the kingly, in whose wisdom we advance, under whose majesty we move, and in whose beauty, if we have cared for beauty, we may come to dwell."

This faith is apparent in the clarity, simplicity and serenity of Mr. Masefield's poetry. In spite of his pity for the oppressed and the unfortunate, so passionate in his early work, he is detached from all the controversy of reform, of the conflicting and empirical knowledge of economics, sociology and human nature, which is silencing many poets and turning others to "noncommunicative" expression of disintegrated beauty. The Laureate takes his position not for "art for art's sake," nor for "sweetness and light," but boldly and directly for divine inspiration.

L. F.

Mr. W. A. Propert's book, "The Russian Ballet," reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor, April 25, 1931, in the English edition (John Lane), is now published in the United States by Greenberg, in an edition limited to 248 copies. It contains a foreword by M. Jacques Emile Blanche, and 46 illustrations reproduced in photogravure from photographs of ballets, scenes and characters.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Of Young Persons and Great Names

AS Tom Sawyer proved, there are more ways than one of getting a fence whitewashed . . . Similarly, a columnist who did all his own work would be a silly fellow . . . Among other methods of provoking assistance, we have discovered that two are especially efficacious . . . One is to deal scornfully with youth; the other is to speak irreverently of famous men . . . Our remarks on Jan. 16 brought the usual protest from Miss Marion West Geare on the first point, and a polite note of disagreement, on the second, from a gentleman whose name we regret we are unable to decipher.

⁂

Says Miss Geare: "These younger vermin,' indeed! I am made almost inarticulate . . . Whether you were referring to the younger generation in particular or to a youthful state of consciousness in general, I don't know . . . but I rather think you had childishness in mind in your criticisms, instead of youth. (Now I suppose you will say that is a childish quibble!) Childishness deserves any epithet at all—if one cares to pay it the compliment of that much attention—but youth is something rather nice. It has hope, and courage, and faith, and love, and beauty . . . But after all, you said you didn't indorse the indictment. Well, that's something. Yet you did let it tickle your fancy, so I couldn't let it go by unchallenged."

⁂

We entirely agree with Miss Geare's summary of the good qualities of youth . . . We never denied them . . . All we said was that we could see an advantage in youth's segregation . . . Miss Geare, like a good advocate, did not make her list of the qualities of youth exhaustive.

⁂

But Miss Geare offers us a more serious challenge . . . "By the by," she says, "didn't you upset your case yourself when you brought in Dreiser, and praised his 'Sister Carrie'—the work of his youth—and derided his subsequent efforts?"

⁂

An embarrassing question . . . If we didn't upset our case, we certainly made it totter . . . But a paragraph or two before, we had remarked that "every once in a lifetime one of them (young people) turns out to be an artist" . . . Now if Dreiser's career had paralleled Chatterton's, perhaps the footsteps of another Marvelous Boy would have echoed through the corridors of literary history . . . (Note to reader: That last is rather clever, because we happen to know that Miss Geare is a great admirer of Chatterton.)

⁂

Our other correspondent took exception to "a sentiment recently expressed in your column, which might have been interpreted that you did not believe that Thomas Hardy knew how to write English. Personally, I think he was an artist of the first degree."

What we said was that we were sad to think how much better "Tess" might have been if Hardy had ever learned to control the English language . . . That is not inconsistent with the ranking of Hardy as an artist . . . Those who remember their freshman rhetoric will recall that the examples of bad usage were always taken from the standard writers . . . As the lawyers say, What are the facts? . . . "Tess" is unfortunately not at hand, but "Jude the Obscure" is on our desk, and we take pleasure in quoting the first paragraph:

"The schoolmaster was leaving the village, and everybody seemed sorry. The miller at Cresscombe lent him the small white tilted cart and horse to carry his goods to the city of his destination, about twenty miles off, such a vehicle proving of quite sufficient size for the departing teacher's effects. For the schoolhouse had been partly furnished by the managers, and the only cumbersome article possessed by the master, in addition to the packing case of books, was a cottage piano that he had bought at an auction during the year in which he thought of learning instrumental music. But the enthusiasm having waned, he had never acquired any skill in playing, and the purchased article had been a perpetual trouble to him ever since in moving house."

⁂

Worse paragraphs have been written, of course . . . But few worse, probably, have found their way into print . . . Macaulay's (or Burton's, or Swift's) schoolboy could tell you what is wrong with it . . . Or what are wrong with it . . . Yes, you may say, but he is a famous artist . . . Quite; but remember that his reputation depends on his poems, not on his novels.

⁂

Not to leave youth, and in particular our young lady correspondents, feeling, even momentarily, inarticulate, we will share with them an observation by Miss Theodora Benson, who, as Miss Cooper of Doubleday Doran points out, "has celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday and has written three novels" . . . Miss Benson, it appears, thinks women should not have the vote and believes they are inferior to men in balanced judgment; but she adds: "They don't get pompous."

Romance and the Fur Trade

Hudson's Bay Company, by Robert E. Pinkerton. New York: Holt. $3.50.

WHAT connotations of adventure, romance, peril on land and sea, loyalty and courage are stirred by the name Hudson's Bay Company! For more than 2½ centuries it has symbolized exploration of half a continent, deeds of incredible strength and daring, victory over innumerable rivals, pacification of savage tribes by fair dealing, feudal power in a new world. It would be a pity if modern "debunkers" were to expose it as but one more of our bright illusions. They have already tried, but without success; their stressing of incidental crime and corruption served but to brighten the general picture left by such eminent historians as Dr. George Bryce, L. J. Burpee, Agnes C. Laut, Dr. George C. Davidson and others who have delved into the diaries of the fur traders.

This latest writer approaches his subject not with any intention of dimming its effulgence but rather of reapportioning it; he deflates the reputations of the original "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" during their first 100 years, as a band of money-grabbers peculiarly lacking in adventure, enterprise and even common sense, but he bestows these qualities without stint upon their rivals of Montreal who, after successfully beating the "English" to their knees, joined forces with them, bringing them for the first time not only the monopoly and the power they had always claimed but also "a spirit of loyalty and service unknown in the life of any other commercial enterprise."

The author says he has read the old journals "with an understanding rather different from that of writers of the past," who he believes were biased by tradition and national feeling. He has also lived for several years in the Far North. He presses his arguments with vigor and skill and, except perhaps where he seems a bit biased himself in favor of the Nor'westers, with persuasive evidence.

We should have enjoyed a more comprehensive picture of the life of the modern factor; and the absence of a map depicting the old trade routes and posts seems an oversight. But the book is fascinating reading and as regards both style and subject matter is a worthy successor to the great chronicles of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Wesley, As He Was

John Wesley, by C. E. Vulliamy. London: Geoffrey Bles. 10s. 6d. net.

"ABSENCE of worry gave to his expression a peculiar serenity and confidence. His habitual aspect was that of good humor and temperate gaiety. No one ever saw Wesley in a temper. . . . His complexion was fresh and clear, weathered but not roughened by continual exposure to the open air."

This is how Mr. Vulliamy sees John Wesley, and it is one of his many merits that he gives the reader a man to meet, and not a half-legendary being. This short, lean muscular, graceful man, with his neat black clothes and his black hat, riding ceaselessly over rough tracks, which served for roads, preaching thousands of sermons, is set before us as all the more admirable and lovable because his story is not edited in the supposed interests of his saintly character.

As Mr. Vulliamy reveals him, he is capable of making grave mistakes through his very chivalry and innocence. The world knows that he had little capacity for understanding women. In his early days he wrote letters under the name of Cyrus to Aspasia, but they are not more foolish than many others written by sentimental youth—only Cyrus was 27 years of age, a little too old for such affectations. In the case of Sophy Hopkey in Georgia and Grace Murray, Wesley showed an almost incredible lack of common sense; but the stories, told with candor and a touch of comedy, do not take from the reverence due to his character. The story of his marriage remains a tragedy, however it is read; and Wesley's share in the blame is not lessened by the fact that "he placed his work before everything else," or "that he could never have sunk to the level of domesticity." The tragedy is none the less when it is remembered that he was married for 30 years—a fact which only a careful reader of his Journals could discover.

It is the man Wesley with whom Mr. Vulliamy has to do; but in his description of Wesley's religious development and of his passionate missionary zeal and his founding a new society he shows insight and sympathy. No one but a skilled writer could have handled the material, almost limitless as it is, with such a just sense of values; nor can a narrative with so much detail be told with such an unfailing interest without immense pains. The writer has at his command an easy and graceful style, so that even the hardened reader of lives of Wesley, of which there are many, will welcome this new addition to the crowded shelf.

This is a well-balanced, trustworthy, well-arranged biography, and the best praise that can be given to it is that the author draws the face of Wesley honestly, warts as well, and we do not admire him the less. "There came among us a man from God whose name was John"; that saying of a Cornishman will be confirmed by the reading of the latest biography of John Wesley.

Novelist of Good Measure

Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, by Francis Brett Young. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $2.

MR. BRETT YOUNG gives good measure as a novelist. He is not one of those artists who skillfully extend a mood to a chapter and a single situation into half a book. He draws believable people and lets a lot of things happen to them. Here, for example, is a story which touches on many aspects of middle-class life in England while the reader is conducted through the tale of a courtship and marriage which very nearly end in positively sensational disaster.

The girl who begins as Susan Lorimer and ends as Mrs. Pennington is the center of it—a pretty faithful portrait of a nice girl whose natural instincts are a little damaged by tawdry fiction and films. It is not an easy task to portray a heroine who is liable to err as a matter of idle curiosity rather than strong inclination, but Mr. Brett Young manages to retain the reader's sympathy for what is evidently intended as the portrait of a type that could hardly have existed—as a heroine—for novelists of an earlier generation. As a young wife Susan is looking for "glamour"—and it is evident that in Mr. Brett Young's view modern novels put the idea of that quest into her thought.

It would be a thin tale, in spite of its sensational close, if there were no more than that in the history of "Mr. and Mrs. Pennington." But there is a good deal more—admirable portraits of many kinds, from the elderly business man who sends a proposal of marriage by letter and "out of sheer habit" adds the word "Copy" in the left-hand bottom corner of the sheet, to the touching picture of Captain Small, the former officer broken by the war and now, as the old phrase has it, "nobody's enemy but his own." And there is Mr. Brett Young's old love for the English countryside, revealed again in the passages where his two young people are able to retreat from the industrial Midlands to the cleaner air of Shropshire.

Revaluing Donne

A Garland for John Donne, edited by Theodore Spencer. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

WHEN, two or three years ago, M. Pierre Legouis published his essay, "Donne the Craftsman," some of the facts which his cool analysis brought to light caused a certain uneasiness among the more ardent and indiscriminate admirers of the poet. His discussion of "The Ecstacy," in particular, seemed almost shockingly heterodox. The brochure of M. Legouis was, however, only symptomatic of a more widespread change in the critical attitude toward Donne, as may be seen in the present volume, brought out as a tercentenary tribute to the poet.

We may consider it of some importance when Mr. T. S. Eliot states, as here, that in his opinion "Donne's poetry is a concern of the present and the recent past, rather than of the future." This is not to say that either Mr. Flint or anyone else is likely to underestimate the importance of Donne for the present age, but obviously there is a growing recognition that the affinities which Donne shows with the present age and which make him so valuable to us are not necessarily the features of most permanent worth in his work. Mr. Eliot defines the problem in terms of relative and absolute values and opens the way for an escape from the unduly subjective criticism which has marked the cult of Donne. Much the same change in attitude may be traced in recent appreciation of Proust.

Dr. Spencer has gathered together a fine group of contributors to this "Garland for John Donne." His own sane and interesting essay on the poet and his age might well have served as a general introduction to the book, instead of bringing up the rear. Mr. John Hayward, Mrs. Evelyn Simpson, and Mr. John Sparrow contribute papers on more specialised or bibliographical topics, Mr. George Williamson, in his discussion of Donne's influence on contemporary poetry, shows himself untroubled by the new concern for absolute values; he swallows his poet, hook, line and sinker, but on a purely æsthetic level offers penetrating criticism. Mr. Mario Praz, on the other hand, deserves high praise for the impartiality of his view and the skill with which he relates Donne to the culture of his age. His opinions accord so closely with Mr. Eliot's that one constantly wonders which of these two gentlemen is more indebted to the other. Miss Mary Ramsay is less successful in relating Donne to philosophy; she throws light on his philosophical background but little on the actual quality of his thinking which made that background so important for him.

The outstanding fact which Mr. Eliot and Mr. Praz both bring out is that we must not read into Donne philosophical unity which he did not possess. He was first and always a poet, giving us brilliant flashes of insight but not an exact system. In this respect he exemplified what Professor Babbitt has called an "intellectual romanticism," a far different thing from the emotional romanticism which we find, for instance, in Mr. Fausset's biography of Donne. And the distinctively "metaphysical" quality of his thought, as defined by Mr. Eliot in former essays, loses none of its appeal for a generation interested in the "feel" of ideas by this perception of its severance from a constructive program. The fault comes in imagining such a program in Donne, and these essays should do something toward dissipating that fashionable fallacy.

The Edwardian Trinity

Personality in Literature, 1918-1931, by R. A. Scott-James. London: Secker. 7s. 6d. net.

A JOURNALIST who, like Mr. Scott-James, had passed judgment in 1913 on the leading men of letters of the time might naturally be a little skittish of reading those judgments today. The World War—but Mr. Scott-James's heroes had done their best work by 1914. Development—but one did not ask that they should develop their talents so much as move, perforce rather violently, with the times. And it must be agreed that not one of these men, with the possible exception of Mr. Galsworthy, has been uneasy in the post-war world. The question that binds Mr. Scott-James's essay into a whole is: How is it that men like Shaw, Bennett and Wells still dominate our generation and how is it that what was true of them in 1913 is still true of them in 1931?

The question is more attractive to the journalist than to the critic, and is well suited to Mr. Scott-James's method of speedy and provocative generalization. The answer, by the same method, is that the Edwardian trinity do not dominate us. They are still portentous in the background but they do not loom in our zenith or our horizon: Mr. Shaw has lately been digging up his past for exhibition; Mr. Bennett was last occupied in glorifying the sublimity of perfect business organization and Mr. Wells is still organizing our future. They were all reorganizers. The world had to be reorganized : :1 they forecast very accurately ..e kind of new conventions we should have to accept, that we have in fact accepted without thinking. These men have provided, as Mr. Scott-James points out, the atmosphere in which we have been brought up.

But I strongly doubt if they tell us what we are nowadays anxious to know—except Mr. Shaw: we have alway wanted to know his past, having suspected him, like most revolutionaries, of blamelessness. Our difference with the revolutionary trinity lies probably, to quote Mr. Scott-James again, in the fact that men like Shaw, Wells and Bennett are "pioneers preparing a new Jerusalem for us to inhabit, but the temper of the pioneer is not the temper of the civilised settler." They matured in a time of transition. The old molds of society were not suitable to the development of the young men and women who had received some of the ideas and the wealth generated by natural science and the industrial revolution, and Messrs. Shaw, Wells and Bennett took their part in the making of new molds. Reorganization was their panacea, social service to their fellows their creed.

It was all very necessary; internationally the problem is only beginning to be dealt with. But to our generation social service is only part of individual need. And if a modern critic falls upon the didactic writing of the trinity and reproaches them for ceasing to be artists, it is because they are not nourishing what organization never nourishes—the soul. To fall into Mr. Scott-James's habit of generalizing, the nineteenth century in its necessary attention to reorganization neglected what has become fundamentally this century's chief preoccupation—individual spiritual health.

Such speculations, which must not be taken too literally, arise naturally from sharing for a few hours the vantage point of one who is rather an eyewitness taking a rapid view, than a critic. All Mr. Scott-James's subjects, it must be noted, are journalists. Agile and rapid, ready for any literary occasion, he is at once dogmatic and wary) perceptive and provocative, and he knows how to fit his man into the right moment of social history.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

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A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF FEB 1-7

MONDAY, FEB. 1

"What's in a name?" the poet's question asks. Feminine listeners, at any rate, should be interested in the new Frigidaire series starting tonight at 8:30 over the WJZ chain in which Charles Driscoll, author and editor, will give the origin and history of girls' names each Monday and Wednesday at the above time, and Sunday evenings at 7:15.

The Wellesley College choir will be heard earlier in the day in the first of a series by women's college musical organizations over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 3:45.

2:00-4—Wellesley College Choir. CBS transcontinental.
2:15-2:30—Storytime. Sketch. "Everlastin' Light." NBC—WEAF to WRENL.
3:15-3:30—"Single Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
3:15-3:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.
3:30-4—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3:30-4—Value of Vitamins. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
3:30-4—A. & P. Gypsies. Hasty Marlish's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
3:30-4—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS—Dixie network.
3:30-4—General Motors "Parade of the Sixes." "Illinois." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
3:30-4—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
3:30-3:45—The Frigidairians. Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
3:30-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
3:30-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.
3:30-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
3:30-11—Archer Gibson Ensemble. Soloists; organ. NBC—WJZ chain.
11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon. to Fri., Tascha Seidel, violinist, Mon. and Wed. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2

The Household period on the WJZ chain at 9 o'clock has not gone entirely dramatic as recently reported. We are informed by letter from Mr. Frank Laird Waller, conductor of the Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra and also of this period, that the straight concert idea has been abandoned and a musico-dramatic period substituted. Allen Mook, Chicago Civic Opera soprano, and Edward Davies, tenor, are retained as soloists with an orchestra made up of musicians from the Milwaukee organization.

7:45-8—William Hard, NBC correspondent, from Geneva. NBC—WJZ chain.
8-8:30—Voters' Service. Two talks. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Musical Program. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Value of Vitamins. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Stunt Gran." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
10:45-11—Talk. Mrs. Alfred E. Smith. CBS—Basic and Dixie.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3

It is hand night tonight. First Sousa at 8:30 opening with his own march "The Legionnaire," with excerpts from "The Mikado" and the "March and Procession of Teachers" from "Sylvia" on his program and "Grandfather's Clock" by the Revelers, followed by Goldman night on the Mobilgil period at 8:36, which is celebrating its third year. Mr. Goldman will conduct two of his marches and the accompaniment to Del Staigers, featured cornetist of his band.

Senator Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, from Virginia, only congressional member of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, will be heard directly from that city at 6 o'clock over CBS.

6-6:30—"Big Time," sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Meiner Clarions, Trio; organ, orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. Act I, "Pinafore." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KPTR.
8:30-9—Guy Lombardo's Melody Moments. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLA.
8:30-9—"Getting Together," Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobilgil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10—"Margie the Siena." NBC—WJZ Chain.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30 — Concert Orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:30—"Quiet Harmonies." Concert orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—David Guion and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4

The Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid will be reported by both networks for 10 days beginning today. Three hundred athletes from 17 countries will participate in dog sled races, bob sledding, ski racing and jumping and hockey matches for world's supremacy. Both NBC and CBS will give summaries for the first three days from 4:30 to 5 o'clock with descriptions of actual events the next seven days. We advise tuning in at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. each day.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Jane Froman; Ray Perkins. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-9—Dog Star of the Air. Welcome Lewis; Lewis James; Ohman and Arden; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
MIAMI, FLA. Large 4-room, 2 bath, corner apartment; well furnished; beautiful surroundings; swimming pool; recreation, stores and solarium. 1395 S. W. 14th Street.

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WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fashion wave set. Beauty Rest manufacturers, 1107 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio. SELL: Aunt Flower's Southern Tea Room, 730 W. 7th, Los Angeles, Calif.

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SALARIED POSITIONS; open to SALESmen. The services of our employment bureau, through which thousands of men have secured positions with reputable firms, are available to you. Write us today. Dept. 33-16, Indianapolis, Ind.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VINCIL, Portland Piano Co., Clarinet, Flute, Saxophone, Cornet, Trombone, Drums, Band Instruments, Repairing. 520 S. W. Broadway, Portland, Ore.

REAL ESTATE

MAY I help you? Have splendid values in Real Estate; lots or residences. C. E. PELT, 3020 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. DR. 5604, Res. WE. 6630.

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At Long Beach, Centerville, Mass., between river and beach, there is an unusually attractive 7-room cottage for rent; nicely furnished; highly exclusive neighborhood section; lawn; approximately 14,000 sq. ft.; fine bathing and boating. R. A. UNGERMAN, Longwood Towers, Brookline, Mass.

TEXAS—For sale, 20 acres of the best of citrus land, adjoining Mission, Texas; at an inflated price; investigate both land and agent. Write F. G. EARLE, Mercedes, Tex. for full information.

WILL exchange equity large lot and bungalow, wonderfully located Dallas, Texas; clear $17,000, subject to small mortgage, for clear bungalow, value not less than $17,500, around Los Angeles. Address P-10, 811 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 170 Huntington Ave., Boston —Rooms, quietly opposite Christian Science church. Rates, $10 to $14. HARRISON, successor to MRS. E. L. CLIFFORD.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN EARN MONEY—Spare time; take orders; children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; complete with profitable work; commission basis; opportunity to earn free dresses. JAMALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-16, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RELIABLE stenographer, unobtainable secretarial experience, desires position with world travel; reference. Address EVA LONDICE, 3017 Pacific, Everett, Wash.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Experienced woman desires position anywhere as governess or companion attendant; unencumbered; references, E. 210 San Marcos Bldg.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Cahuenga Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; social living and all the conveniences; cars; bus at Hollywood Boulevard. 1645 N. Sycamore. Granite 6116.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 79 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 8341.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Available until June 15, my furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment; spacious, cheerful; 15 minutes' walk from Christian Science church. UNDERMAN, Beacon 6480.

N. Y. C.—Pent house, furnished, 1 room, terrace, kitchen, bath; monthly, $60. West 59th. Phone Circle 7-4648. Miss FERGUSON.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-3-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7382. Comm. 8720.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Oaster Arms, 871 Palmer Ave., adjoining Parkway—4, 5 and 6 rooms (3 baths); dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. Co premises or telephone Sonradale 472 or Plaza 3-4220.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Apartment unfurnished; four sunny rooms and bath, parquet floors, yard; adults $90, including light and heat; select neighborhood. 224 Quincy St. Lafayette 3-7943.

GIBSON APARTMENTS

148-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Finest six-story elevator garden apartments
Special Between Season Prices
2 Rooms, $65 4 Rooms, $95
3 Rooms, $105 6 Rooms $125
17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station
Wood-burning fireplaces, Electric Refrigeration, Lodge Service, Dining Alcoves.
RELIANCE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, INC.
Call or telephone PLAZA 4-4220 or Flushing 9-0781, New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $32 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Auburn Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, 858 Beacon St.—Attractive up-to-date apartment, modern improvements; heated garage optional. Ken. 2091.

LARGE APARTMENT
NOW AT LOW RENTAL
7 rooms, all with fireplaces, 4 chambers, 2 baths, 12 closets; splendid view, sunshine all day; exclusive district, shopping facilities nearby; references required. W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive 2 rooms, semi-modern; 4, 5th floor; fireplace; choice location; also English basement, 4 rooms, inexpensive. Circle 75931.

THREE 6-room apartments, renovated; one in Brookline, Mass., near Washington Square; two in Cleveland Circle section, reduced rental. Phone CENtre Newton 3853.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN lovingly cared for in country home, moderate rates; Christian Scientists preferred. W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
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DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Gowns, alterations and fine hand sewing; Paris and New York models copied if desired; reasonable prices. MISS. MAKER, 14 Clearway St., Suite 3, Boston. Ken. 4910.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARMOUR AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 321 Riverside Drive, University 4-1242. N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
146 W. 49th St., New York City. Bryant 6388. Trained office personnel. Interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Unusual new and used household furniture every description. Stoves, mattresses, studio beds; very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. GROSSO'S AUCTION ROOMS, 815 Columbus Ave. (at 77th). N. Y. (Phone 76th), 9th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 4-4000

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FURNITURE REPAIRING, refinishing, upholstering; furniture made to order; mattresses made over. 1218 Tremont Street, Roxbury. Brookline, Mass. Ros. 3661.

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FURS REPAIRED, relined, remodeled, storage and insurance; 30 years' experience. Call and deliver. CANTON BROS., 388 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2734.

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Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 788 PRINCETON, N. J.
Best home of refinement; highest standards; experienced staff; 11 miles New Jersey State License. Descriptive booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN HARMONE.

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TO LET—A 7-room house in West Somerville, Mass., near Broadway; all improvements; garage; rent $50 per month. Apply to owner, 1 Bow Street, Somerville, Mass. Somerville 1000.

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Roads Study Plan To Meet Labor On Wage Reductions

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Labor knocked again today on the doors of the nation's railroads to learn whether they would accept a new offer of wage compromise that would divert a third of the money toward relieving distress among the 700,000 jobless.

The rails flatly turned down the offer yesterday, insistent on the 10 per cent or $215,000,000 slash for a year, but after labor refused to yield, promised to study its proposals and answer today.

Labor leaders indicated last night that they would stand firm on at least two terms of their offer. These are: An assurance the rails would make no attempts to cut pay in 1933 after the one proposed expired. A guarantee that 3½ per cent of the cut would go toward relieving the jobless and 6½ per cent to the use of the rails.

A million and a half railroad workers volunteered to accept 6½ per cent less pay for one year and they were promptly turned down. The committee of nine railroad presidents, representing nearly every major road in the country and holding steadfastly to their proposal of a 10 per cent wage reduction, rejected each of four counters made by the brotherhoods and unions in the ninth session.

Produce Men Seek 'Free' Agreements

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 — Changes in the antitrust laws which would clearly permit agreements looking toward better control of production and consumption of agricultural products and withdrawal of the Government from business, will be sought by the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association as the result of resolutions adopted at its annual meeting here Jan. 26-28.

Business generally would be greatly benefited if some modifications were made in the present anti-trust laws, the association agreed. "The application of these laws in different fields of production and distribution has undoubtedly been of some benefit and perhaps has served to some extent the purpose for which they were originally enacted," the legislative committee said.

"We believe," the report continued, "that those engaged in the production or distribution of agricultural commodities who desire to enter into agreements which will effect a better and more even production and distribution should have an opportunity of doing so by first obtaining suitable authority from the Federal Trade Commission or some other federal authority."

Local Classified

INSURANCE

FRANCIS MARSH
60 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Liability—Automobile

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOWARD HAYWARD
Interior Decorator
11 BEACON ST., BOSTON Rm. 609

KINDERGARTENS

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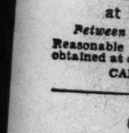

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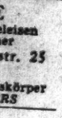

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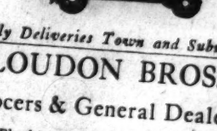

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(Continued)

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Garage Service Continuous
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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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frocks " 3 guineas
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BOOK SHOP & LIBRARY
FOR ALL YOUR READING REQUIREMENTS. GIFTS, STATIONERY, etc.
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TO ORDER
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AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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SERVED IN OUR CAFE
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Seeds & Plants
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Supply
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41 ILLAWARRA RD., Hawthorn, E. 2
Haw. 427 Highly Recommended

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THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND GIFTS
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for BICYCLES
Also REPAIRS, ACCESSORIES, TENNIS REQUIREMENTS, CHILDREN'S TRICYCLES.
2 Shops, 92 Koornang Rd., Carnegie S. E. 9
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(Near Post Office)

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for your response to our advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. Come again! You are very welcome. The new season's styles are choice & reasonable.
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OPP. BIG STORE WIN. 6089

IRONMONGER
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Glass & Crockery; Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. Yale Keys Cut & Repaired.
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LADIES' HANDBAGS in smart styles and fashionable shades. A most complete assortment.
Also SUIT CASES, HAT BOXES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS — anything in leather.
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Cuba Street, Wellington, New Zealand

Stewart Dawson's Ltd.
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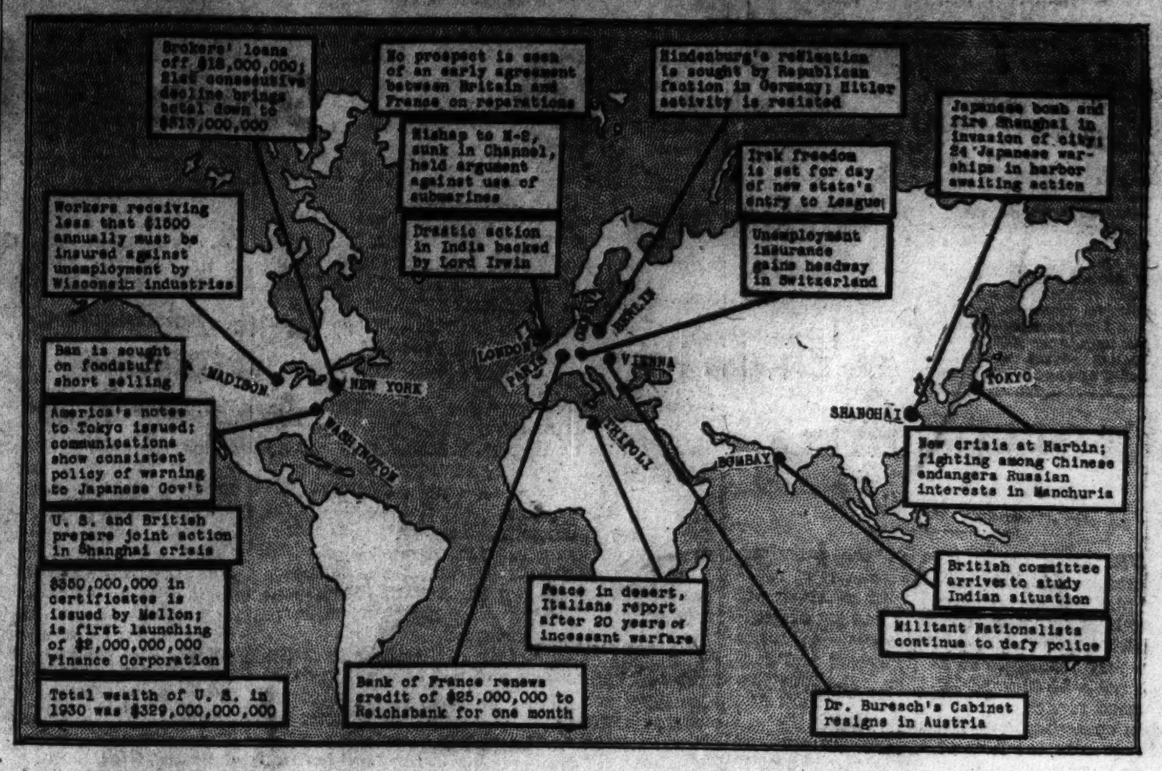
Cutlery, etc.
Lambton Quay, Wellington

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Brokers' loans off $18,000,000; 21st consecutive decline brings total down to $879,000,000
No prospect is seen of an early agreement between Britain and France on reparations
Hindenburg's reelection is sought by Republican faction in Germany; Hitler activity is resisted
Japanese bomb and fire Shanghai in invasion of city; 24 Japanese warships in harbor awaiting action
Workers receiving less that $1500 annually must be insured against unemployment by Wisconsin industries
Mishap to M-2, sunk in Channel, held argument against use of submarines
Irak freedom is set for day of new state's entry to League
Drastic action in India backed by Lord Irwin
Unemployment insurance gains headway in Switzerland
Ban is sought on foodstuff short selling
America's notes to Tokyo issued; communications show consistent policy of warning to Japanese Gov't
New crisis at Harbin; fighting among Chinese endangers Russian interests in Manchuria
U. S. and British prepare joint action in Shanghai crisis
British committee arrives to study Indian situation
$350,000,000 in certificates is issued by Mellon; is first launching of $2,000,000,000 Finance Corporation
Militant Nationalists continue to defy police
Peace in desert, Italians report after 20 years of incessant warfare.
Total wealth of U. S. in 1930 was $329,000,000,000
Bank of France renews credit of $25,000,000 to Reichsbank for one month
Dr. Buresch's Cabinet resigns in Austria
MADISON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
VIENNA
TRIPOLI
BOMBAY
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Vote

Chicago

A large company maintains dining rooms for its employees. Each dining room has a head matron and the necessary cooks, waitresses, and kitchen help. The food is served at cost, plus the salaries of commissary employees—a non-profit basis.

The prices were always considerably lower than the cost of meals outside, but with the arrival of generally lower prices the girls complained to the management, through an employee-association, that the prices were too high.

The management replied that there had been no cuts of any kind in salary and that the staff had not been decreased. They desired, if possible, to maintain the present wage level, and gave evidence that steps had been taken to instruct the matrons in baking their own cakes and pies, and in doing everything possible to insure the efficient running of that department.

The management then left it to a vote. If salaries of the dining room workers were cut and the staff trimmed, the prices could be lowered.

In not one instance did the girls vote to lower the prices! It was a way to repay the matrons for the many homey, little kindnesses, the small favors and friendliness that had characterized their years of service.

Reversible Words Puzzle

The spaces on the left are to be filled with words, which when reversed (that is, spelled backward) will make other words which are to be placed in the right-hand spaces. Definitions for each are given. For example, the word Deer, spelled backward would give the word Reed.

A Quotation for Today

I HAVE ever found, the least wit yieldeth the most words. It is both the surest and wisest way, to speak little, and think more.
—JOSEPH HALL

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Hors d'œuvre, hors de combat (W. T. K.)—The first is a French expression commonly applied to a tasty relish, usually served at the beginning of a meal. It is pronounced *hor* (*o* as in *orb*) *du'-vr* (*u* as in *urn*).

The second, also French, is applied to one disabled by fighting. It is sounded *hor* (*o* as in *orb*) *de* (*e* as in *maker*) *coN-ba'* (secondary stress on first syllable; *o* as in *orb*, *N* silent but indicating that the preceding vowel is nasalized, *a* as in *ask*).

Parenthetical matter (J. B. G., asks how words set off by parentheses should be read)—The old rule is to read matter inclosed in parentheses a bit faster than the context and in a somewhat lower tone.

Linking sound and sense (Mrs. W. H. E., who requests an example or two of sentence harmony achieved by imitative sounds)—Read Poë's "Bells" for a well-known example. Note, however, the union of sound and sense in the following:

Hark to the brazen blare of the bugle!
Hark to the rattling clatter of the drums,
The measured tread of the steel-clad footmen!
—*Boker.*

And far below the Roundheads rode,
And hummed a surly hymn.
—*Tennyson.*

Acclimated (Miss M. B. M., who asks if there is any authority for accenting this word on the first syllable)—Not that we know of. Sound it *a-klī'-ma-ted;* first *a* as in *account*, *ī* as in *īce*, second *a* as in *mandate*, *e* as in *get*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Passing Show: An interior decorator is of the opinion that ornaments in houses should be abolished. So is the housemaid.

Dallas New Era: The daily press carries the announcement that the twenty millionth Ford is coming this way on a tour of the country. Let 'er come. The 19,999,999 passed here Sunday.

Newark News: That Berlin author who said American women are so beautiful that they can wear any old thing evidently never married one of them.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Trees Puzzle:

Core	Bone	Bone
bonE	tirE	tIre
hanD	pEar	peaR
peAr	Core	Core
tIRe	Hand	Hand

Cedar, Beech, Birch.

In Lighter Vein

Sonny Knows

Young Son (to shoe clerk waiting upon his fastidious mother): "No use showing her the first 10 pairs; she won't take 'em."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Not Qualified

Fond Mother: "Do you detect any signs of genius in my son, Professor?"

Professor: "I'm only an instructor, ma'am; not a detective."

More Howlers

A detective is a man who searches out the mysteries of things in his private clothes.

The Yellow Peril means a banana skin left on the pavement.

Instruments that you hit, like drums and triangles, are called persecution.

—*From "Howlers Encored," by Cecil Hunt.*

Bright Boy

The teacher, knowing that Johnnie was a bright boy, decided to puzzle him and asked this question: "How many calf tails would it take to reach from Chicago to New York?"

Johnnie, not to be stopped, jumped to his feet and responded: "One—if it was long enough."—*Prairie Farmer.*

Worth Knowing

DROPS AT NOON

The dropping of a canvas covered ball on the flagpole of the State, War and Navy Building in Washington has announced the noon hour for 40 years. The ball is mechanically raised along the mast shortly before 12 o'clock and is automatically released by noon time signals radiocast from the Naval Observatory.

All Nature

Emperor Penguin
(Aptenodytes forsteri)

Where: Victoria Land and adjacent seas of the antarctic.

Distinguishing Features: Length, about three feet; upper part of head and throat black, golden yellow band around the neck, back and sides a blackish gray passing to white on the underparts; feathers thick and fashioned to protect them from cold and moisture; tail almost absent; wings totally devoid of normal quills acting only as flippers or paddles with no power of flight.

Among droll incidents reported by the various expeditions to the south polar regions, none is more comical than the meeting with bands of penguins, remarkable marine birds whose lives are chiefly spent on the stormy waters of cold seas. Unable to fly, they lie prone and propel themselves along in snow by means of their flippers—a sort of animated toboggan.

James Murray, biologist of the Shackleton expedition, describes the meeting with a group of penguins as being very ceremonious: The leader of the party, striding in an aldermanic manner, waddles at the head of a straggling procession which halts at a respectful distance from the strangers. Not so the leader though; he comes right up and halts but a few feet away, bows gravely and proceeds to deliver his speech which is a muttering interjected with occasional short sounds. This over, he waits a few moments in silence to let his words sink in, and then describes with his bill as large a circle as he can, all the while looking intently at the guests or intruders to make certain they or intruders to make certain they understand. The leader has great confidence in one's being able to understand him and if one doesn't move the first time, he tries his performance over and over again.

"Their most solemn ceremonies," says Mr. Murray, "were used toward the dogs, and three old fellows have been seen calmly bowing and speaking simultaneously to a dog, which for its part was yelping and straining at its chain."

Nesting takes place in October in a rugged and most primitive manner. The mother penguin scratches out a hole in some rock and gravel hillside and lines it with stones. Here she lays one large awkward egg and proceeds to incubate it by standing over it so that the baggy fold of the lower part of the abdomen covers it partly.

Tunk and Tollywamp

LOOK, TUNK, A SHADOW
WHO'S THERE
ONLY TUNK AND TOLLYWAMP
SO YOU TWO ARE THE CAUSE OF ALL THIS FUSS COME WITH ME!
YES
WHEW, TUNK, WHERE DO YOU THINK HE'S TAKING US?

Tunk and Tollywamp are off again on their journey when they see a rabbit. Tollywamp thinks it would be great fun to follow him into his hole. The farther they go the darker it grows, until they cannot even see each other. Finally they see a light ahead.

(To Be Continued Next Wednesday)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Paying for the Roads

VIRTUALLY every one of the American states is looking for new sources of revenue. Yet many if not most of them are furnishing a special service to one set of commercial interests at less than cost—a service that very readily could be measured and very reasonably be charged for. This is the provision of paved roadways for use by motortrucks and buses operating between cities.

Frequently the heavier taxation of bus and truck lines is urged on the ground of equalizing the terms of competition between motor transport and the railroads, and this is important. But the question also is one of sound financing for the extensive state systems of trunk highways—a question in which every motorist, if not every taxpayer, has an interest. This is said not with any thought that the motortruck should be suppressed or handicapped, but merely that it should pay its way.

Many will claim, of course, that the common carrier buses and trucks already are paying reasonably for their use of the highways. This may be true in some states. But a survey of the special taxes in effect in the various states shows it cannot be true in all of them, and probably not in a majority of them.

Fourteen states, for example, according to a table of tax schedules made by the Motor Vehicle Conference Committee, had in 1931 no different fees for the motortruck that uses the highways to carry freight for hire than for other commercial cars privately owned and operated. In all these the registration charge was based only on the weight or capacity of the truck, and so did not compensate the state for the much greater distance traveled by some of these argosies than by others. Eight other states which do have a higher charge for common carrier trucks base the rate only on weight or capacity.

These calculations deal only with motortrucks. Special taxation of motorbuses is more general and more established; yet it is far from uniform. In both cases mere registration fees are not satisfactory. Nor does the gasoline tax serve adequately, for it has been calculated that an operator of a ten-ton truck moves nearly two and a half times as much weight over the highway per gallon of gasoline as does the driver of a Ford car.

Nine states in 1931 levied special taxes in the form of a percentage of the gross income of motortruck lines operated for hire. The rate ranged from 1 per cent in Washington, Idaho and Alabama to 6 per cent in North Carolina. This, of course, measures the volume of business done by the carrier, but a still fairer system would seem to be that in vogue in nine other states—Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Utah—which collect a fraction of a cent a ton mile of haulage, calculated sometimes merely from the capacity of the truck and the distance traveled, or, better, from the actual loaded weights. This is a genuine measurement of the actual wear on the roads—and that is what should be paid for.

In view of the prevalent demand for making governmental activities self-supporting, it would seem that state legislatures now in session in the United States should order careful factual studies of the costs fairly attributable to trucks and buses on their highways, and should formulate tax legislation accordingly.

The ton-mile method of calculating the tax charges is decidedly to be recommended as the most accurate index of road use, or, next to that, the gross revenue basis. Under uniform accounting, such as federal regulation imposes on the railroads, either of these should be fairly readily computed. Whether it is enough to apply such taxes only to common and contract carriers, or whether these eventually would have to apply equally to private truck fleets, is an open question.

But let the states make sure that they are collecting the worth of their service to the commercial motor carrier and the difficulties of adjusting this mode of transportation into its place complementary to the railroads will be largely solved.

Shingles—and Shingles

A PROPERLY conducted labor union never encroaches upon the work of another. Union ethics demand that the rights of fellow workmen in another line of craftsmanship be jealously guarded. But occasionally the line of demarcation is not sufficiently plain adequately to guide the conscientious union.

The fine points which occasionally arise between unions find illustration in the recent controversy in a Connecticut town between carpenters and slaters, who both went on a strike because they could not agree as to which should lay an asbestos roof.

Although the asbestos shingle has come into common use, it is apparent that there are areas which have no asbestos shinglers' union. The slaters deny the right of any carpenter to lay a shingle of any other material than wood, while the carpenters declare that tradition and organized union rules confine the slaters to laying nothing but slate. Perhaps a compromise by which the work would be equally divided between the two groups might be arranged. Or, better still, there might be organized a United Federation of Wood, Asbestos, Slate, Metal and Miscellaneous Shinglers.

A Lead From Geneva

THE events in Shanghai have revived those sanctionist tongues which in the early days of the Manchurian affair did so much harm to the cause of a peaceful settlement. This time they hail from Washington. There they are even more dangerous, because the trouble in the Far East has already engulfed pacific relations, and statesmanship, not partisanship, is required to solve it.

The way to compose a quarrel is not by starting a new one. This is what the application of sanctions would involve. Whether they should be expressed in a commercial boycott of Japan or merely a break in diplomatic relations, the Japanese have intimated that they would regard them as offensive. They are thinking particularly about their commerce with the United States, for the bulk of Japanese business is done with China and the United States, and boycott action by any other nation would leave them relatively unperturbed.

Imagine at this stage of Pacific affairs the repercussion in Japan of a debate in Congress, the final arbiter in any proposal to interrupt trade relations, on a boycott proposal from the Administration. And if any help is required, recall the disturbances that were created across the Pacific by Senate discussions in 1924, as a result of which the Japanese were not admitted to the new immigration quota law.

It is important to bear in thought that the application of sanctions would mean that the world had decided to take the part of China against Japan. This is what certain irresponsible politicians in China have been angling for. While Japan has overthrown the Chinese Administration throughout the whole of Manchuria, save for Harbin, while Japanese marines have been occupying Chinese territory within a night's ride from Nanking, Chinese politicians have been squabbling for office, factionalism has run rampant, and Chinese war lords, whose cavortings formed the chief news from China in the lull between the end of the campaign in Manchuria and the start of the Shanghai trouble, have been busy preparing their spring wars.

Only among a limited group of the intelligentsia can be discerned that true feeling of national pride that would make any other people look upon Japanese aggression with a singleness of purpose. No unanimity of purpose has yet been achieved over even the question of severing diplomatic ties with Japan. It might therefore happen that, if the sanctionists got their way, the world would be presented with the spectacle of Nanking as the only capital in diplomatic intercourse with Japan.

The Council of the League of Nations has provided a new and different lead for public opinion in approaching these Far Eastern shoals. It has issued a declaration that is tantamount to the invocation of Article X of the Covenant. This article undertakes to uphold the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all member states. The second paragraph throws upon the League Council the necessity of advising what course shall be taken in case either is subject to foreign aggression. The League has met this point by reaffirming Secretary Stimson's note of January 16, which would refuse to acknowledge any arrangement reached in violation of the Pact of Paris.

Events in China are now within the zone of Mr. Stimson's meaning. On his formula the world should rest its case in regard to this Eastern quarrel and leave sanctions, which are impracticable anyway, severely alone.

Making for Better Business

ONE of the voices which, during the last several months, has been raised so steadily in behalf of business progressiveness as to be sure of eventual vindication is that of Mr. Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America. Speaking in Chicago the other day, Mr. Hodges forecast a nation-wide upsurge of buying within a short time.

He based this on the premise that "consumers who have been postponing the purchase of necessities and luxuries, through fear rather than lack of means, are about at the end of their rope." Their old clothes, cars, furniture and houses will not last much longer, but must soon be replaced or at least fixed up. When this demand from 40,000,000 people still at work begins to register itself more strongly, merchants will have to hurry to the manufacturers to restock their shelves.

Still another reason for expecting an increase of consumer buying activity is the fact that retail prices have come down to levels which must be genuinely attractive even to the slender purse. There was a time when wholesale prices had fallen, but retail prices had not yet become adjusted. There was a period when reliable merchants offered genuine markdowns and others, to make a show of low prices, merely put forward cheap goods.

But the benefits of lower wholesale prices now are being passed on to the retail buyer all along the line. For instance, figures from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that between November, 1930, and November, 1931, the wholesale prices of food fell 4.4 per cent and retail food prices fell 16.7 per cent, indicating that the retail prices were rapidly overtaking earlier reductions in wholesale prices. That this is true one may assure himself by a perusal of department store and other advertising. And that the low prices have been extended really to quality merchandise he may confirm at the store counters.

With this situation there is bound to grow a substantial movement of goods—and this constitutes business. In this business growth, Mr. Hodges declares, firms which do wide-awake merchandising and intensive advertising will win the biggest rewards. In fact, they are already reaping them, as he pointed out at the turn of the year in a report of a survey by the Advertising Federation's bureau of research.

Among hundreds of companies in the survey, three-fifths had made a profit in 1931 and one out of every seven showed more profit than in 1930. Nearly all the successful companies, it was found, were characterized by vigorous merchandising and continuous advertising policies. In view of the circumstances, the record is impressive. Success in 1932 will come, as Mr. Hodges says, "from giving more value for less money and from telling more people about it."

Relativity in the Nursery Jungle

JUNGLE creatures, the kinds that may stalk through any nursery, complicate the relations between many a father and child. The strange customs, appearances and performances of the nursery animals perplex the parent; to his son they are as natural as Mr. Beaver building his dam in a primeval forest.

This relativity of the nursery is almost as intricate and difficult to understand as the theory expounded by Dr. Albert Einstein. Just look at the sizes of the animals on parade. Incidentally, their names present a study in friendships—friendships formed on playground, in classroom and in story hours at bedtime. Donnie, the gray iron horse, has to look up to Betty, the gingham dog; he is no taller than Little Mac, the sheep, and less than half as large as Sindbad, the painted pig from Mexico. Gwendolyn, the stuffed velvet cat, is more than four times as large as the celluloid elephant which Junior named for himself. The long-eared Bunny left over from last Easter outweighs easily the Pooh Bear found under the Christmas tree.

Complicating all the more this relativity, Junior himself becomes an animal—any animal that happens to be in his favor—just when Father enters the "forest." Well might the child say with Christopher Robin:

> I think I am an elephant
> Behind another elephant
> Behind another elephant who isn't really there.

Father must be quick to appreciate the acting of Junior, else he will mistake a make-believe lion for a tiger, bear, or baboon. He hardly knows how to treat animals when he cannot identify them. The safest rule probably is to impersonate another animal—one that will demand a minimum of Junior's sweets and fruits—and join in the elephant parade. And in doing so, father should take as an example Anna Hempstead Branch's "Playing Man" in the Magic Wood:

> He could make-believe so hard
> He could really be.

For only in this way can Father hope fully to understand the relativity of Junior's world.

British Labor Party's Future

POLITICAL Labor in Britain is at the cross-roads. One way leads to continuance of the position of 1929-31 when organized workers under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald formed the Government and successfully sustained the claims that they represented the progressive movement generally in British political life. The other road leads to subordination of the Labor Party to the trade unions. This would mean conversion of an essentially political body into a class organization concerned with the duty of protecting wages and conditions of toil but nothing more.

A change manifested itself on the occasion of the national crisis of August, 1931, when the bulk of the Labor Party broke with certain of its previously trusted leaders, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip (now Viscount) Snowden and Mr. J. H. Thomas, declined cooperation with other political parties and took up an independent position in conformity with the wishes of organized Labor. How far that change will go is now being gradually determined.

The party still contains a number of men of very high ability. Names like those of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Herbert Morrison are known and respected far beyond the confines of Britain. But this does not necessarily connote public acceptance of the trade union organization to which they belong as more than a class combination. Mr. Alonso B. Swales, a member of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, some time ago put forward a claim that has aroused considerable disquiet among those who desire to see the Labor Party regain its old position. "We shall not be prepared to finance the political Labor movement," Mr. Swales said, "if our own people treat us with less respect than the Liberal or Conservative Party. . . . We look to the Labor Party at least to do what we desire, otherwise there cannot be unity."

What is known as the National Joint Council comprising representatives of the Parliamentary Labor Party on the one hand and of the Trade Union Congress on the other, is now framing a plan for closer relationship between the political and industrial wings of the movement. On the nature of the bond that finally emerges depends the extent to which the claim of the Labor Party to be more than a class movement can be justified.

Editorial Notes

Señor Francisco Arroya, former chef to ex-King Alfonso, is now in charge of a soup kitchen in Madrid, dishing out soup to the unemployed. His culinary efforts may be less epicurean than before, but they are received by a larger, and in its way an at least equally appreciative, clientele.

Those who may think of a mint as a place where molten metal is poured into molds to form coins, will be interested to learn that United States coins are stamped from cold metal. Is that why it is called "cold cash"?

Birds of a feather flock together—where a generous supply of bread crumbs has been scattered over the snow.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By Dr. Ernst Jäckh

THERE is no longer any doubt that our generation is passing through a revolutionary period, that we are at the beginning of a new era. We see evidences of the birth of a new epoch on every side: in methods and in natural science, in politics and economics, in art and architecture.

The reaction, however, produced by such turning points is mostly one of complaint and dissatisfaction. The times are great and the people are small. It will be useful to pass on a citation I found in the German poet Jean Paul, who wrote the words at the beginning of the last century under the impression of the American Constitution, the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars:

> The times are great, if not their people. Our time is not like the period which made and overthrew countries; it is unique because not countries, but three continents are tumultuously at work upon transformation and equalisation, and the olive tree of peace cannot plant its roots in a garden, but only in the entire universe. The compass and the pen, the ships and the printing presses have eliminated the isolation of the nations, and all now stand conjoined on a scaling ladder and a Jacob's ladder. The movements, certainly, with which the centuries and continents decide, cannot be convenient to the egotist who prefers to envy the contemporaries of a great history from the reading desk rather than to belong to them. For this earth trembles differently from the aspen leaf when it removes mountains and brings forth islands. Whoever judges of the birth of the future according to his personal after-pains is like a warrior who estimates the fruit and the peace conclusion of a war according to his own wounds. He who is of a just and brave disposition must really be glad to help in an eventful time, either by suffering or by action.

* * *

After all that I have heard in the United States and now hear in Germany, I feel that one point in American-German collaboration has to be discussed in particular. There are people who did not like the old Germany and do not know the new Germany. They say America has loaned Germany more money than she needed for the reparations and Germany has invested this money partly in unnecessary buildings. The first part of this argument is apparently correct, the second part is almost entirely incorrect.

Certainly America has loaned to Germany more money than she required for reparations. Had America loaned Germany only the amount for the sole purpose of paying her reparations, how could Germany ever repay such an amount unless an extra fund would enable her to develop her industry to such a degree that she could export and in consequence earn the means to pay back capital and interest?

In addition to that, American banks had such an abundance of gold that they themselves had to act on their own initiative in order to invest this gold abroad—not only in Germany, but in all Europe, also in South America. I recall having met in Berlin representatives of American banks who, when seeking to invest their money, were such competitors among themselves that they were waiting in the reception rooms to have interviews with German executives of all sorts of business. Money then was a piece of merchandise which was offered and sold regardless of need or security. I know of cases where German municipalities were offered more money than they really wanted or needed.

And all this in the face of official and public warnings of the German Government and the Reichsbank. These instances have repeatedly called people's attention to the fact that some of the municipal loans were not required. They have warned American banks and have made difficulties for the German municipalities. In each individual case, American banks had closely investigated and they knew whom they were giving money to and how it was going to be utilized. They knew also that they themselves wanted to earn commissions and interest, and they loaned to municipalities in spite of warnings of the German Government.

* * *

Now as to the employment of these American funds in Germany. I have seen photographs and pictures which were to show that American funds were utilized for "needless buildings," or even for elaborate buildings. Many of these pictures show buildings which do not date from that time nor have anything to do with these loans—they are of an earlier period. Everybody who knows something about periods of building must see and admit that there is not a single "elaborate building" to be found, simply because the German style of the last ten years has been adverse to every kind of luxury. It demonstrates itself by a conscious kind of simplicity, a modern German style, which is an adequate expression of the new German attitude; this style is so simple and so puritan that many Americans, who still would prefer to see the old kind of extravagance in a public building, do not care for it.

But what is still more important, municipalities have regarded these buildings not as being useless, but as being useful. They have been constructed and built for several reasons; one of them was that the German inflation taught them that money is something vanishing, and that it is preserved best in buildings of permanent value. I believe that many Americans, who have had similar experience with their own bonds and stocks, will understand this.

* * *

But are these buildings really useful and not useless? German municipalities say yes; they assert these buildings have given us the possibility to fight unemployment, to put the unemployed at work, who without such a program would have been out on the streets and would have endangered discipline and order. Thus these buildings are a contribution to public peace and order. Apart from all that, their construction has enabled German youth, which formerly was accustomed to undergo physical training in the military service, to develop and train in stadia and gymnasiums, thus laying the foundation for a new temper. Who would call that useless? It is useful not only in a financial way, but also in a higher sense of education and culture and of order and law in the center of Europe. This, too, is an American contribution for the preservation of morality in Germany and Europe.

And how great is the sum that can be discussed in this manner? In all the years since 1924 not more than $63,000,000—or, to express it differently, only 12 per cent of all loans—has gone to the states and municipalities. Of these, only 10 per cent are in the above sense disputed, whether being useless or useful, while all the other 90 per cent have been used for the development of economically productive enterprises and concerns.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Sign of the Times

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In view of the fact that there are visible today no alarming threats to American peace and security; in consideration of the precarious condition of the Federal Treasury, whose deficit this fiscal year promises to total closer to three than to two billion dollars; out of a desire to avoid endangering the prospects of real achievement at the Geneva Disarmament Conference assembling Feb. 2, we, the International Relations Club of Lynchburg College, favor postponing consideration of the Vinson $616,000,000 naval replacement bill until the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference shall have furnished evidence to the world whether national armaments or international agreements will be the instruments for guaranteeing the security of nations in the future.

Joseph M. Smith, Corresponding Secretary,
International Relations Club of Lynchburg College.
Lynchburg, Va.

The Old-Time Cowboy

To The Christian Science Monitor:

We are readers of the Monitor and have been for years, and we certainly enjoy it very much.

In the edition of Aug. 5, 1931, I have found an article entitled "Boots and Saddles Were Pride and Joy of the Cowboys of Old." Now, I am an old-time cowboy myself, and spent many years on the round-up, and there are a few statements in this article that I would like to contradict and tell the real reason for.

There was no part of a cowboy's own personal outfit that he was as particular about as his saddle and saddle blankets. The real cowpuncher insisted that his saddle be comfortable for him and made of good material, but the most important thing was that the saddle should be comfortable for the horse, for every cowboy loved a good horse and would see to his horse's comfort before his own.

It is true cowboys appreciated a nice-looking saddle, but let that nice-looking saddle hurt a horse and it was good-by to the saddle. Another thing this writer says, the saddles made in Pueblo, Colo., were known as "gallup" saddles, the word commencing with a small g. The saddles made in Pueblo were designed from ideas of riders and made by the S. C. Galley & Saddle Company, and by R. T. Frayen, who was for a long time an employee of S. C. Galley and then started up in business for himself.

Another thing I believe this writer is mistaken in is the reason the heel of a cowboy boot was set under the middle of the foot. He says it was to make the foot look smaller. The reason it was set well back under the foot was, and is, to keep the stirrup far enough ahead, so the roller in the top of the stirrup would not rub the rider's ankle and leg. The heels were made high so there would be no danger of the rider's foot going through the stirrup. As for a cowboy's high heels anchoring him on the ground to keep a steer from dragging him, that is all paper talk. What good would a man do trying to hold a steer? They always had their rope securely fastened to the horn of the saddle and the horse held the steer. If a cowboy jumped off his horse and tried to hold a steer, chances are the steer would take after him. Anyway, a man would have a fat chance holding a steer that weighed up to 1400 pounds. It takes a mighty good man to hold a six months' old calf, which would not weigh over 250 or 300 pounds.

Almost all these flowery gold and silver-mounted saddles and fancy boots were designed for rodeo work and moving picture shows—for cowboys who are about as near like the old-time cowpuncher as I am like an aviator.

It is true that C. H. Hyer of Olathe, Kan., made good cowboy boots, also silver-mounted spurs and bits, but one very seldom saw a silver-mounted saddle on the round-up, as they cost so much money that a cowboy who was only getting from $25 to $30 a month could not afford such a display.

I have been in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming for thirty-one years. When this was a real cow country, and as cowboys were great hands to drift from one country to another, I have worked with all kinds of them. Men from Texas and New Mexico rode long-tree, double-rigged saddles and used a thirty-five-foot rope which they tied hard and fast to the saddle horn when they roped a steer or horse. Almost all of them used a light-weight bridle bit with a low mouth bar in the bit. They were good cowmen. And I have worked with men from the West who rode a short-tree, single-rigged saddle and used a long, braided rawhide rope, and when they roped a steer they held the rope in their left hand until they caught the animal, then they took what they called their "dollies" by wrapping the rope around the saddle horn. They could do it as fast as lightning. I remember an old fellow telling a young man who was learning to take "dollies" not to look at the saddle horn. What he should do was watch the animal he had roped.

Almost all the western men used a heavy silver-mounted spade bit, and they were mostly very fine cowmen, too. So I never could figure what a man's outfit had to do with his cow qualities. If he did not know his business, all the fancy outfits he could buy would not hold his job for him.

I started this letter in August when I read the article in the Monitor, but it has been in my desk and I have overlooked it. If you care to publish it you may do so. I am sending this to tell something about the old-time cowboy just as he was.

L. H. Chivington.
Boggs, Wyo.

"Women's Rights and Right Methods"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer of your recent editorial, "Women's Rights and Right Methods," was not well informed regarding the Massachusetts jury service test case.

The Massachusetts statute reads: "A person qualified to vote for representatives to the general court shall be liable to serve as juror . . ." Feeling that under this statute enfranchised women were eligible for jury service, the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party brought a test case, and the League of Women Voters filed a brief as friend of the court.

The fact that the test case dealt with an offense under the Eighteenth Amendment seems to have prejudiced your editorial writer. This case was not chosen by the Woman's Party to uphold violations of the Eighteenth Amendment. In fact, the party had no interest in the criminal case as such. The case was chosen because it was available and because there seemed no great difference morally in a defendant convicted of this offense, or one convicted of stealing, "hit-and-run" driving, and so on.

Your editorial writer asks this question, "Do protesting women's organizations that espoused her case mean to imply that had a woman been sitting on the jury, her opinion would have been favorable simply because the accused was a woman?"

Speaking for the National Woman's Party, I answer emphatically "No." We imply, rather, that every citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts should have the right to a trial by a jury of his or her peers. If women are ineligible for jury service, then the defendant was tried by a jury of her legal superiors. We were also implying that women were eligible for jury service under the Massachusetts statute.

Your editorial writer also says that "as rapidly as women in general are qualified and ready to assume higher responsibilities, doors are opened to them," and praises the "large majority" of women who prefer that their progress "eventuate by means of established procedure."

Any well-informed student of the woman's movement knows that woman's qualifications and eagerness to assume responsibilities have not been an open sesame to citizenship rights. Property rights, the right to her wages, to the guardianship of her children, to the franchise, to her nationality—these have come to her after decades of asking, pleading, and demanding.

"Established procedure" regarding jury service for women in Massachusetts has been and still is ignoring the qualifications, the demands, and the citizenship rights of women.

Alma Lutz, Secretary.
Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party.
Boston, Mass.